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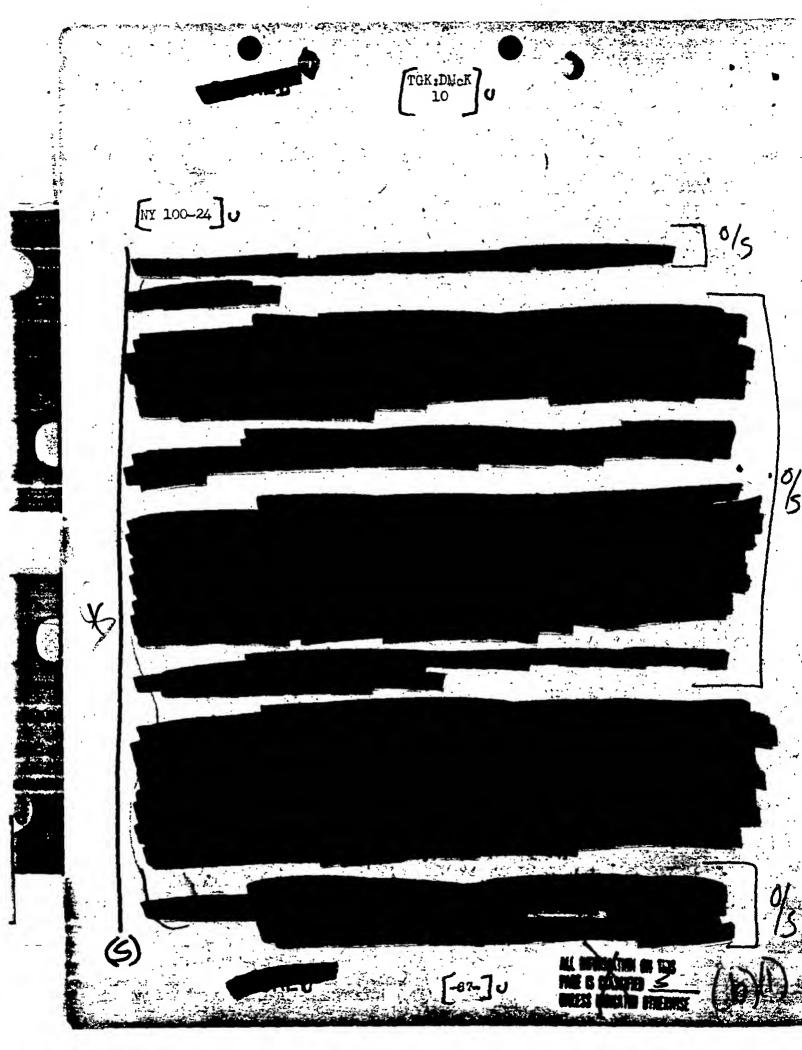
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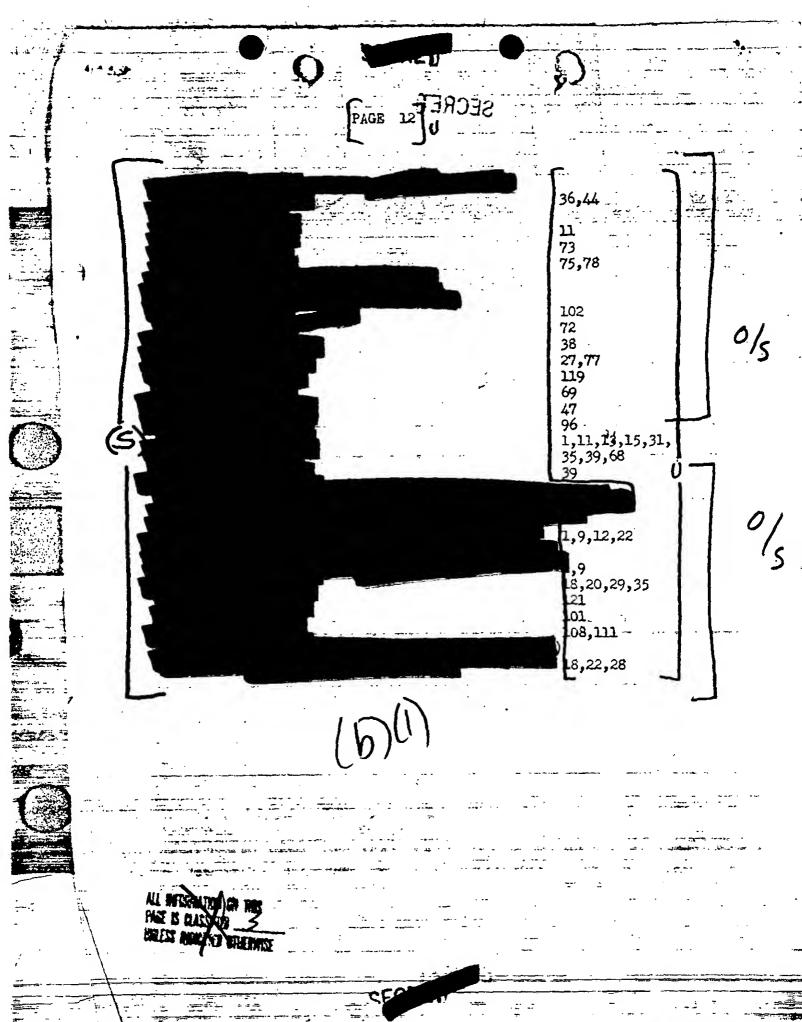
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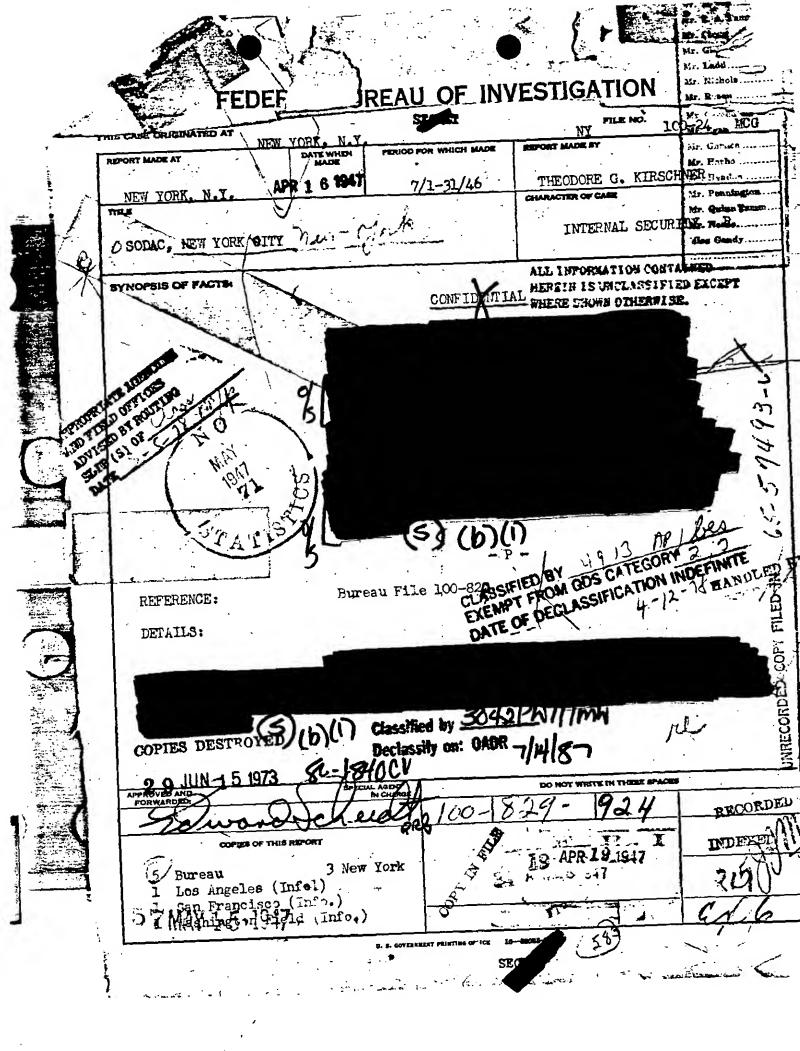
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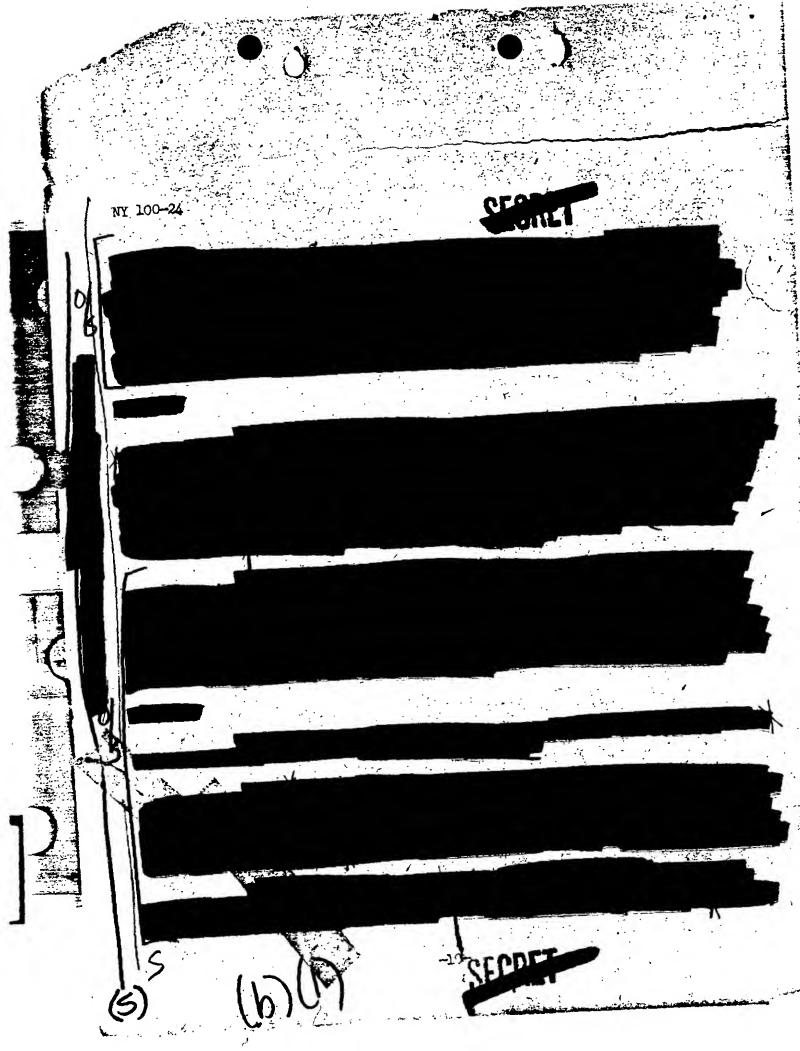
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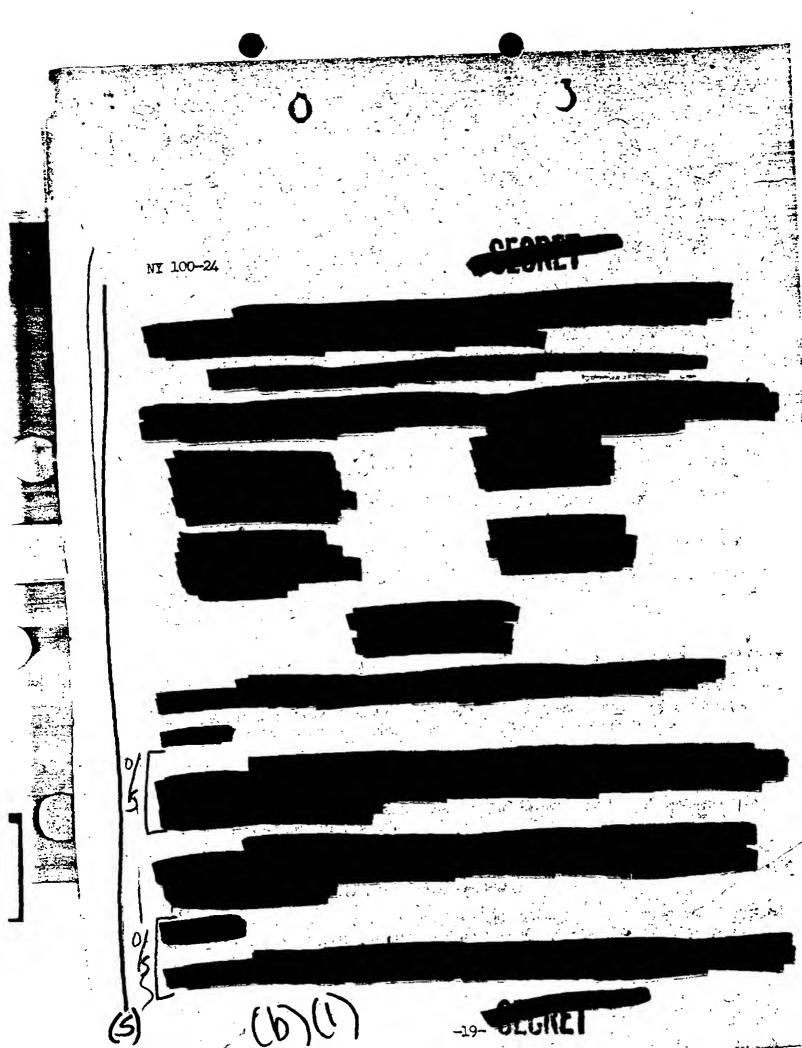






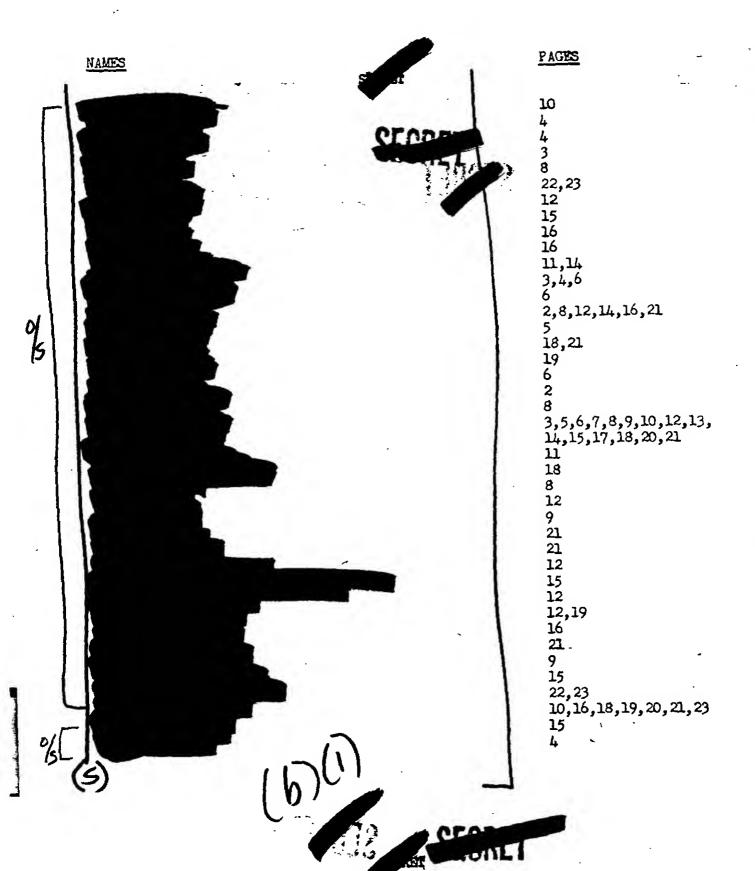
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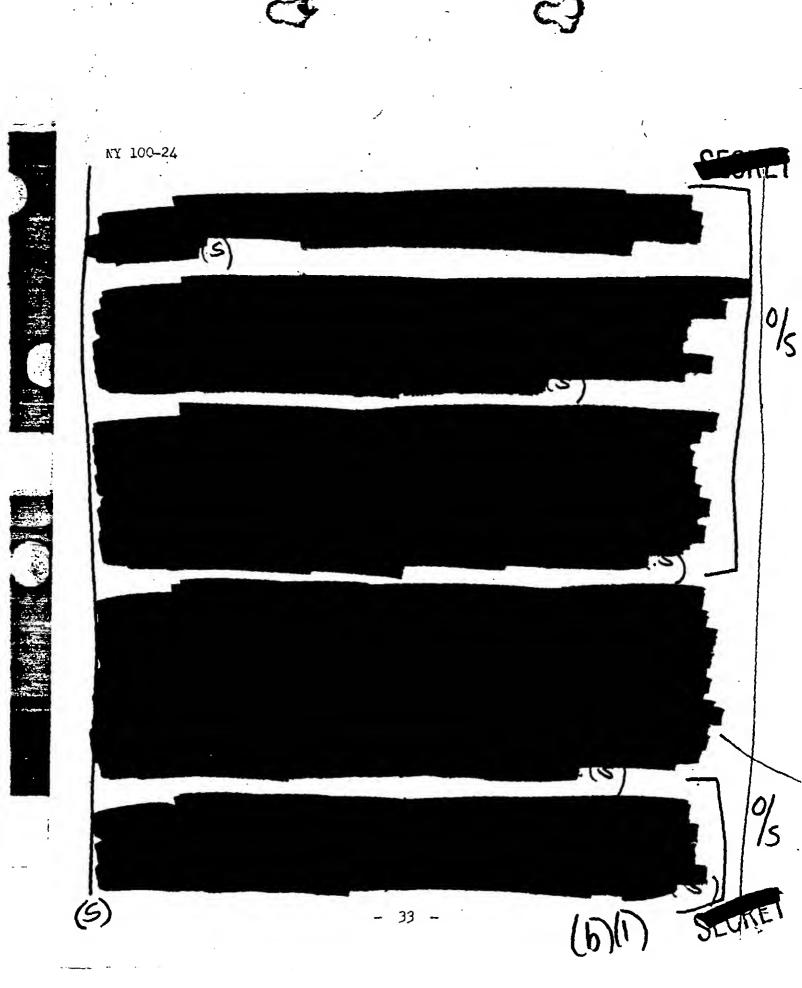
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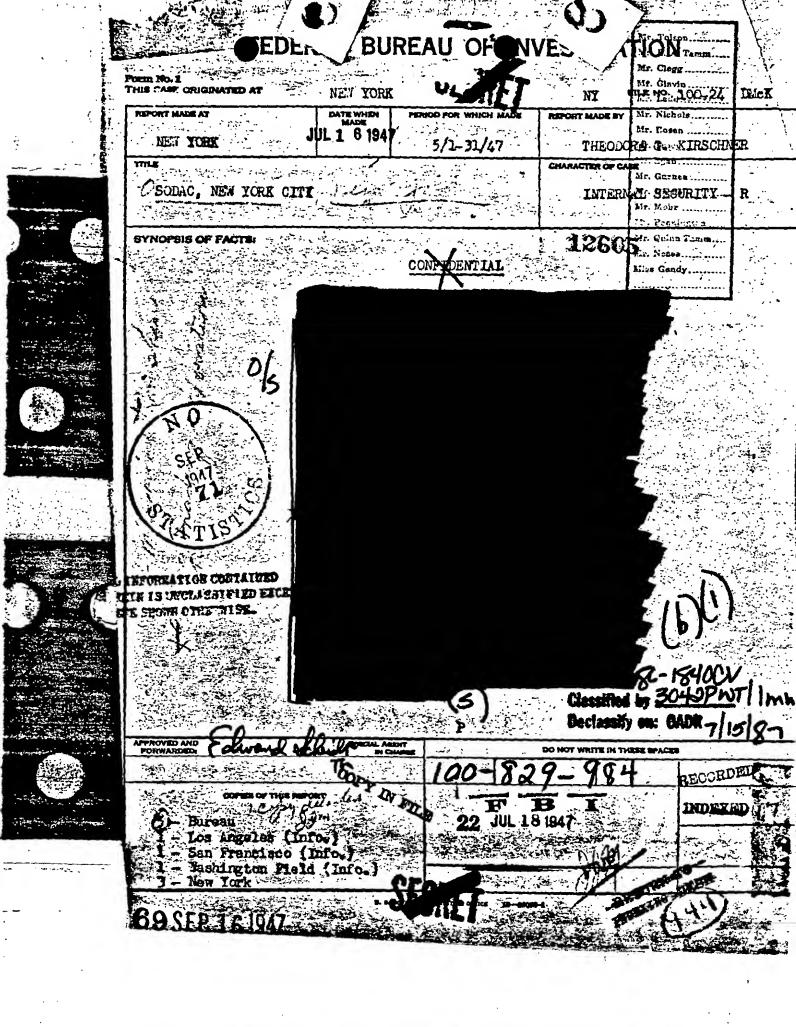
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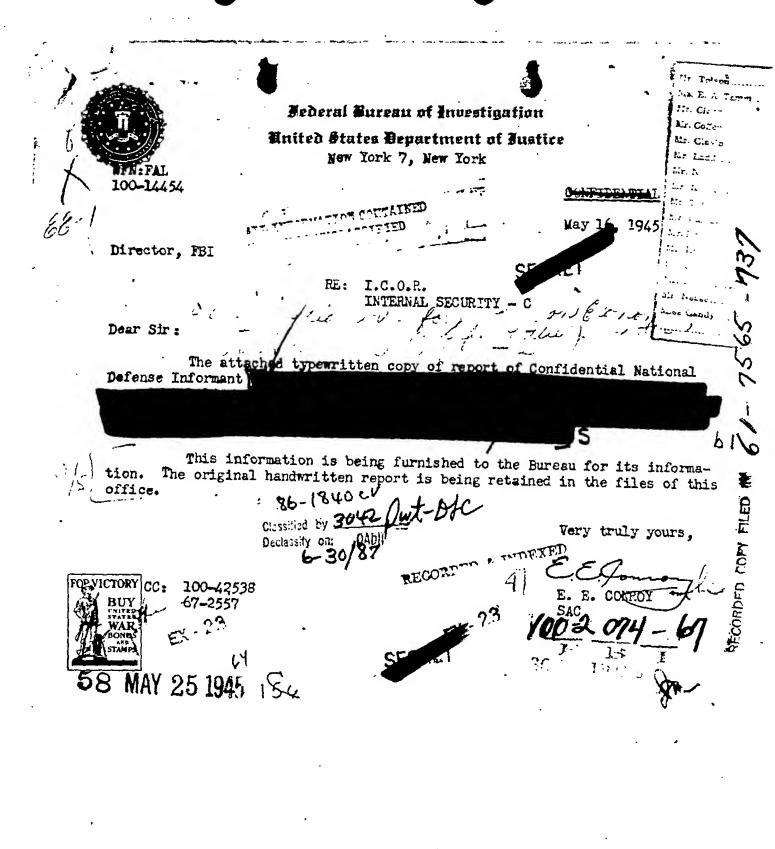
"NDILEBN," A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF ICOR

From Confidential Informant T-4 it was ascertained that "Neilebn" had stated its objectives as follows:

"To present a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the international minority question in the United States; to educate the membership of the Communist Party and the Jewish masses generally in the fundamental aspects of the national and Jewish questions; to creat a broad Jewish people's front as part of the American people's front, which will fight for Jewish rights and against discrimination and anti-Semiticism; to mobilize the Jewish workers and toilers to recognize their leading position in the Jewish community; to bring into the closest solidarity with the progressive movements and oppressed minorities in the U. S. A.; to build the Communist Party among the Jewish masses, the Party in The vanguard of Socialism which alone can fully and completely solve the problems of all national minorities."

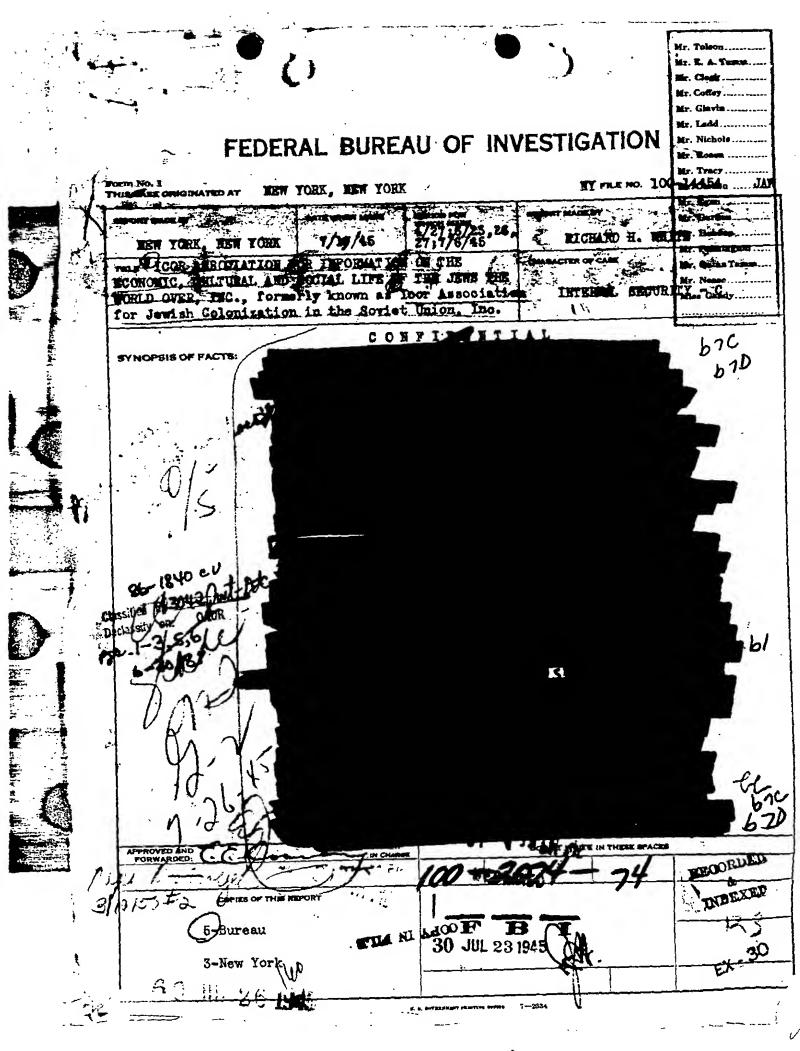
The above statement was published also in the "National Republic Magazine" for September, 1937. The article states that the above statement as received from Informant T-4 was a statement of the objectives of "Neilebn" according to the Communist officials.

In October, 1937, information was received by the Bureau that ICOR had decided to start a campaign among the Jewish population to last from October, 1937, to March 28, 1938. The campaign was for the purpose of obtaining 15,000 new sucscribers for the publication "Nailebn" and for the raising of \$25,000.00 to be used for organizational purposes and propaganda.



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\$ 86-1940 MITATOR CONTACTED REPORT April 25, 1945 New York 86-1840 EV Classified by 3042 fut-BK ICOR ACTIVITIES Declaysity on: OADR 6-30/87 61 61 DECORDED & INDEXED 10 WEN 5-1-45 TTM



Confidential Informant T-1 advised on

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATE: October 23, 1946 DIRECTOR, FEI TO SAC, NEW YORK VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM INTERNAL SECURITY-C Encls-2 EGB:CG 100-2545 cc 100-25857 (Paul Robeson) BECORDED 100-23236 (Milton Wolfe) 65-14646 (General Walters) 100-47567 (Eugene Connelly) PADEX. 100-23825 (Banjamin Davis)

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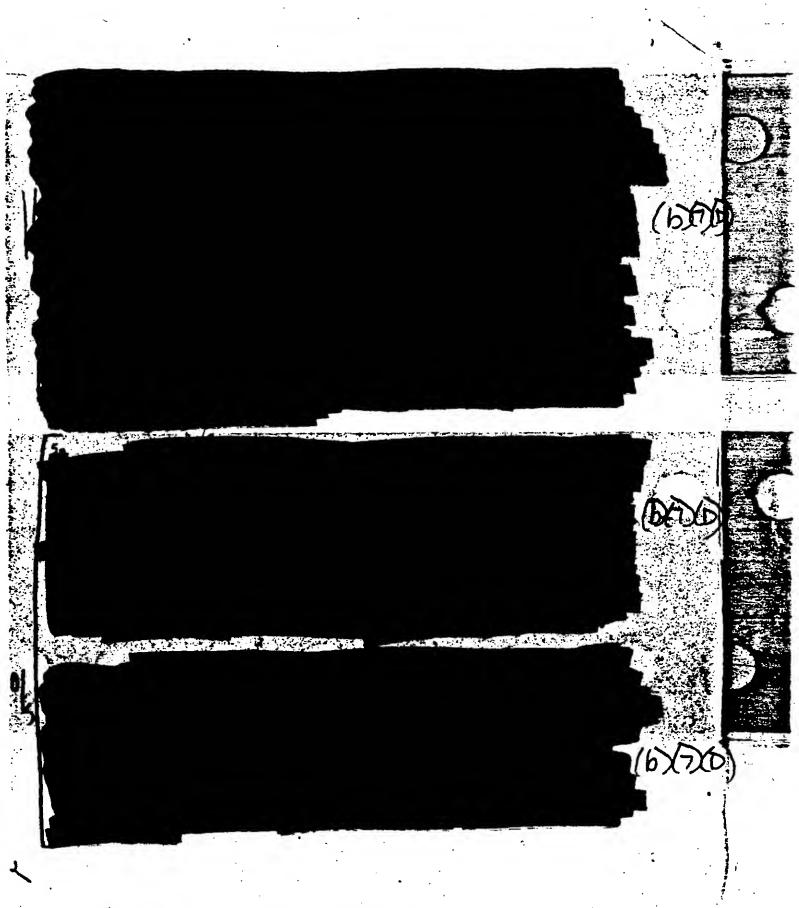
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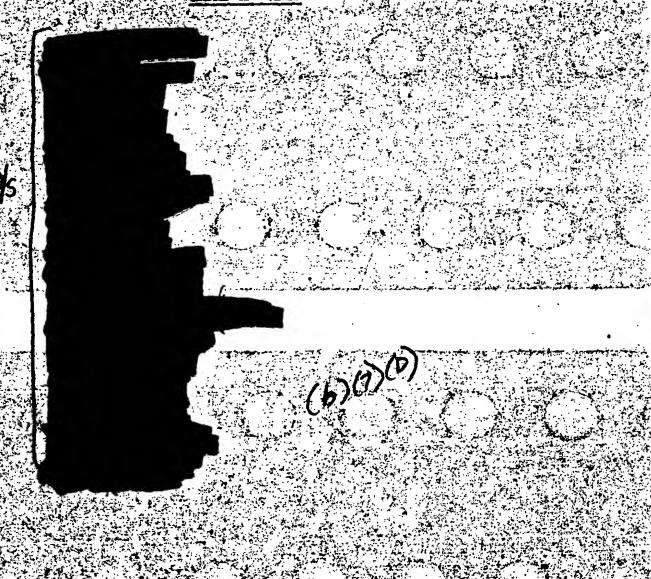
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INDEX OF NAMES





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.					
	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.					
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.					
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.					
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.					
3	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).					
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SKORE Form No. 1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK NY FILE NO. 100-9558 mrs REPORT MADE BY DATE WHEN MADE REPORT HADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK 4/11/45 3/2,3:4/3-6/45 G. BARL JENNINGS ARMENIAN HROCRESSIVE LEAGUE OF AMERICA INTERNAL SECURITY -The A.P.L.A., through its leader, OKSEN SARIAN, control the activities and policies of the ARMENIAN NA TIONAL COUNCIL, which has as its officers SARIAN as Secretary and BEOROS . TERZIAN, Chairman, SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION. REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 100-15648. Report of Special Agent G. EARL JENNINGS dated December 20. 1944, at New York, New York. **主主**等的特殊和高級的。 Special Agent Joseph V Taters conducted investigation con-cerning WARTIC TICHAN WARTENZ. Investigation reflected that MARTENZ was Secretary of the ARMENIAN PROCRESSIVE LEAGUE OF DETAILS: AMERICA, 40 East 12th Street, New York City, and was on the mailing list of the THEW TORK CONFERENCE OF INALTENABLE RICHTS. MARTENZ was elected agent for the Central Administration of the ARMENIAN PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE OF AMERICA and visited all the branches in the mestern part of the United States and in Canada. The Central Administration has previously been shown to be the administrative body of the subject Further Lives Liga tion reflected that WARTENZ had left the employ of the ARMENIAN PROURESSIVE 11.962.34 12.63 1112 INDEXED l adn (5) - Bureau RETURNS REQ. 1 - Philadelphia (Info. INDEXING THE NY 100-9558

was employed by the DIECTRONICS CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 45 West 18th Street, New York City. MARTENZ is described from records of the Local Board as follows:

Born Nay 15, 1902, in Turkey
Race White
Height 5:11*
Weight 180 lbs.
Eyes Brown
Hair Brown
Complexion Dark
Social Security 092-04-4352.

Confidential Informant T-1, who is a reliable confidential in-

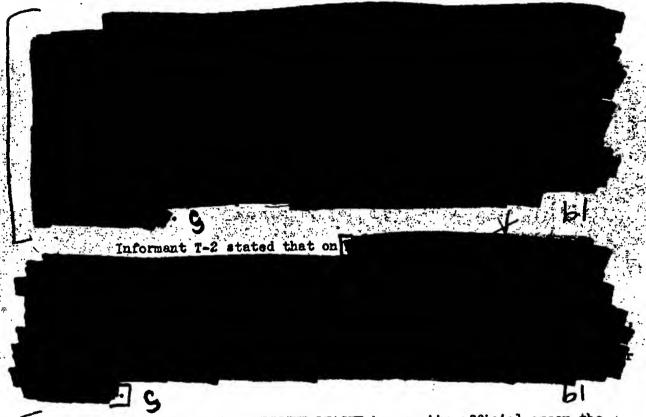
Confidential Informant T-2, who is a reliable informant and whose information has preved accurate, advised that OKSEN SARIAN is now acting as Secretary of the ARMENIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA, which is located at 381 4th Avenue, New York City, and has as Chairman BEDROS & ATERZIAN. SARIAN is very active in this Council, spending considerable time with its affairs.

Informant T-2 stated that under SARIAN's signature as Secretary of the ARMENIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL, there was issued for publication contents of a telegram of condolence sent to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., by the ARMENIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL as follows:

National Council express their deepest sympathy with profound sorrow for the untimely and tragic loss of Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Oumansky, imbassador to Mexico.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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The ARMENIAN PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE has as its official organ the
Armenian newspaper "LRAPER," which is published at 40 East 12th Street, New
York 3, New York. This paper has been reviewed by the writer with assistance
of whose identity is known to
the Bureau. Pertinent portions of summaries of articles are as follows:

Issue of April 5, 1945

The issue of April 5, 1945 contains an article concerning the Moscow Exhibits of Prefabricated Houses which was held at the Moscow Architects Club on March 15. The article states that the display was organized by the USSR Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS) and the Union of Soviet Architects. The article states that the exhibit was arranged by the Architects Committee of the Matienal Council of American-Soviet Priendship. The Chairman of VOKS and the Chairman of the Architect Section of the Union of Soviet Architects, and Mr. W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, United States Ambassador to the USSR, were principal speakers.

This issue also carried an announcement that a branch of the Armenian Youth of America has been organized in Chicago during a banquet given by the ARMENIAN PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE on March 18. The Executive Committee consisted of ARA IGNATUS, President, DIANA IGNATUS, Vice-President,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT	NEW YORK,	SECRET	NY FILE NO.	100-9558 KO
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NEW YORK	10/9/45	9/21, 22, 27, 28/45	G. FARL JENNI	NGS
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the activities of ficers of the for July 9th, 19 from the AP, car "Pravda" carried had issued an ar position did not a two column art jected by Orthoothe Russian Grth	aper publicity report the Armenian No ARMENIAN PROCRESS 945 carried a news attended to the Christ correspond with The New Yorkiels captioned "Clark Body Here".	garding the Armentional Council SIVE LEAGUE OF A sitem, dateline Church Censures the Armenian letian world asse the "lofty idea rk "Times" for Call for Unity to	which is dominat MERICA. The New ed Moscow, July 9 s Vatican. It s National Church Co erting that the Valls of Christiani Tuly 27th, 1945 of the Russian Church Martin Company (1945) of the Russian Church	as well as ed by the York "Sun" th, 1945 tated ongress atican's ty" on Re-
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communicants in 371 parishes, issued a statement through RALPH MONTGOMENT ARKUSH, attorney for the Council which set forth reasons for its refusal to accept the conditions laid down by the Orthodox Church in Russia, headed by Patriarch ALEXEY for reunion of the two bodies.

The article revealed that the statement rejected the recent ukase issued by Patriarch ALEXEY in Moscow, ordering the reunion of the Russian Orthodox Church in this country and Canada with the Church in Russia, as suggesting "the high-handed methods of an autocratic bureaucracy".

According to the article the Council's statement declared that the Russian Orthodox Church in America was an "American Church and an American Church it must continue to be", and therefore, rejected the demand that the church in America express loyalty to the Soviet Government.

The statement entailed the possibility of diplomatic and legal action by the Soviet Government to compel obedience of the Council to the Moscow patriarchate, involving also a conflict over control of the property held by the Russian Orthodox Church in this country.

The "New York Times" for September 23rd, 1945 carried a wireless dispatch from Moscow, dated September 21st, which stated that after a considerable period of silence about affairs in Turkey, Moscow newspapers published on September 21st a petition from the Armenian National Council of America to the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers for the return of the Kars and Ardahan regions to Soviet Armenia. According to the petition, these areas belonged to Soviet Armenia, "in fact, Turkey removed all Armenians from these provinces by systematic murders and deportations, which does not justify Turkey's retaining them".

According to this article the Soviet Armenian Republic contains a little more than 11,000 square miles and they cannot find room for more than 40,000 Armenian refugees. According to the National Council there are 1,500,000 Turkish Armenians all over the world who want to return to Armenian soil under the protection of the Soviet Union.

15 bl 140-15-648-67

Confidential Informant T-1 advised on

Hovember 9, 1944 John Edgar Hoover - Director Bureau of Investigation FERDINANDA W. HEED INTERNAL SECURITY - R Reference is made to your tensty of dated October 14, 1944, captioned "Sodac, New York City, Internal Security - R. Indicating that Ferdinands W. Reed was For your information (5) #86-RIOCV Classified by 32 42 part / Declassify on: OADR 7/3/87 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HARRIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT where chome otherwise.

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Office Memorandum • United States Government FROM Glav1 FERDINANDA W. SUBJECT: INTERNAL SECURITY - R Nichol Reference is made to the attached memorandum to you from Mr. J. Carso C. Strickland dated October 17, 1944, containing information received through The suggestion was set out in the referenced memorandum that this information be furnished to Mr. Fred Lyon of the State Department for his information and with the request that he advise the Bureau Pursuant to this recommendation. Mr. Fred Lyon Mr. Jack Neal arrenge ACTION: It is recommended that the above information be brought to the attention of Supervisor Allen of the Internal Security Section. Classified by 3042 purply Beclassify on: OADR 7/2/87 RECORDED & INDEXED CONTACTOR SOLITAMENTALINED E GREIN IS WHOLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATE: . 'Com 17, 1944 SUBJECT: VERDINANDA W. REF INTERNAL SECURITY Glevir Information was obtained from L York Field Division thron Classified by 3.049 51 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED MECONDED 6/ ACTION: ACLOSUM: HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEST_ WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. It is suggested that the above information relative Reed be furnished to Mr. Frederick Lyon of the State Department for His information with the request that :61 memo mr. tald 10/25/44 W) P.

Rederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice

New York 7, New York

HVK:JUS 100-7846

Director, FBI

December 27, 1944

FEFDINANDA W. REED INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:-

Reference is made to Bureau letter of November 9th, 1944 which referred to New York teletype of October 16, 1944 relative to the

A review of the file on subject in the New York Office indicates that the San Diego Office is the office of origin in this matter, and that subject, during the summer of 1944, was spending most of her time with her estranged husband, the Reverend WILLARD THED, who was then a Batilett fantained estranged husband. Combridge Wassachusetts. Cambridge Hospital, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. For the information of the San Diego and Boston Offices, this Office advised the Bureau on October 11th, 1944 that COPIES DESTROYED The information concerning Bureau letter of November 9th, 1944 advised that Declassify out: OADR 7/3/8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION PHILADELPHIA DATE WHEN PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE INTERNAL SECURITY Subject still employed as machinist Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eddystone, Pa., a vital facility. Interview with subject on 6/2/50 relative to ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV set forth, wherein subject advised first meeting with YAKOVLEV was in Hotel Savoy, Moscow, Russia, in 1930, at which time YAKOVLEV believed by NEUNSON to be possibly employed as Russian army clerk. NEUNSON stated employed by Zernotrust and attending interpreters school this. period. Advised subsequent meetings with YAKOVLEV in Moscow 1936-37 and subject believed YAKOVLEV employed by a G.P. Union these years. Additional meetings at Russian Consulate, NYC, 1944 and 1945 with conversation restricted to innocuous comments. Subject advised former employer he attended school for Russian agents in Russia and during war did sabotage work either for Poland or Russia later getting on American side and returning to U.S. Advised this employer there was Russian espionage agent in U. S. using his name and it was necessary for NEUNSON to appear various times at FBI Office, Philadelphia, to clear self. Investigation reflected no supversive activities on part of subject. KL Bureau (100-35843) Newark Philadelphia (100-1888)

copies destroyed 3-15-5

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DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

A pretext telephone call to the subject at his residence 7814 Laycock Avenue, reflected that NEUNSON was still employed in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eddystone, Pa, in the capacity of a machinist.

On June 2, 1950 the subject was interviewed by Special Agents FRED C. BIRKBY and JACK WALDMAN relative to NEUNSON's contacts with YAKOVLEV. Information obtained from this interview is herewith set forth as follows: [W]

NEUNSON claimed that he first met YAKOVIEV at the Hotel Savoy in Moscow, Russia, in 1930, at which time this acquaintance was very casual. NEUNSON advised that he believed YAKOVLEV was employed possibly as a Russian army clerk and that he (NEUNSON) was then employed by the Zernotrust of Moscow and was attending an interpreters school in Moscow and that this meeting with YAKOVLEV was purely social.

NEUNSON stated that he next met YAKOVLEV some time in 1936 and again in 1937 in Moscow. NEUNSON advised during those years YAKOVLEV addressed at least two or possibly more semi-annual conferences of technicians who attended the Engineering and Technical Institute in Moscow. He recalled that Yakovlev's addresses dealt with problems of industrial production and were only partly political.

NEUNSON stated that he believed that at that time YAKOVLEV was possibly employed by the GPU and claims that he met YAKOVLEV on at least one occasion in the corridors of the GPU. Building in Moscow in which NEUNSON was visiting in an effort to expedite his passport and visa for a return to the United States. NEUNSON advised that YAKOVLEV never actually told him that he represented the GPU.

neunson stated that he had no official dealings with YAKOVLEV or the GPU and had no knowledge as to YAKOVLEV's duties or scope of authority. NEUNSON further stated that he met YAKOVLEV on several occasions in 1936 and 1937 at social meetings and that YAKOVLEV's friends generally addressed him under the nick name "KOLYA".

OF YAKOVIEW again until they met at the Russian Consulate, New York City, in July, 1944. He stated that he called on YAKOVIEW on several occasions at the Consulate during 1946 and YAKOVIEW restricted their conversations to innocuous comments about old times in Russia.

NEUNSON also stated that YAKOVLEV never discussed the scope of his activities with him except to complain about being continually overworked and homesick. He advised that he had never met YAKOVLEV's family either in the United States or Moscow and had no details as to YAKOVLEV's personal or official life.



RITY INFORMATION - G Office Memorandum • United States Government Director, FBI (100-35843) SAC, Philadelphia (100-1888) WALTER CARL NEUNSON, W85. SUBJECT: INTERNAL SECURITY - R Rebutel dated 2/4/52. On 2/8/52, NEUNSON was interviewed at his residence, 781h Laycock Avenue, by SAs JACK WEST and MAURICE C. CARROLL, at which time he advised no contacts or approaches had been made to him by USSR personnel since 1944 when a person who he now recalls as BALANOV or BOLOVNO from the Russian Government at Washington, D. C., came to see him in Philadelphia. (W) In view of the above and the numerous discrepancies in information previously furnished by the subject, there are no indications that NEUNSON has any double agent potentialities and no further efforts will be expended by the Philadelphia Office to develop NEUNSON. Information obtained from NEUNSON through previous interviews andinstant interview on 2/8/52 have reflected NEUNSON to be obviouslylying about his experiences and Russian contacts and the Bureau's attention is directed to the report of SA MAHLON F. COLLER dated 11/10/48, Detroit, setting forth an interview with the Relative to discrepancies and untruths, attention is formation furnished by It is to be noted that NEUNSON was taking a correspondence course in Radio from De Forests, Chicago, and was employed at Baldwin Locomotive COPIES DESTROYED 8-15-54 RECORDED - 126 100-35843 Classified by 65 FEB 27 1952 SECURITY INFORM Declassify on:

During this interview, NEUNSON advised that BALANOV wanted to see the Navy Yard and Baldwin's and asked questions about the Russians who were working at Baldwin's. According to NEUNSON, BALANOV wanted him to report on the activities of "Russian traitors" in this country, especially at Baldwin's and NEUNSON refused to do this. (*)

Previous information given by NEUNSON was to the effect that at BALANOV's insistence, he drove around the entire area confining the Baldwin Locomotive Works and watched a Russian locomotive being tested. After this, NEUNSON's wife was let out at the main gate and he took BALANOV to the 30th Street Station.

Mrs. NEUNSON was interviewed alone by SAs JACK WEST and M. C. CARROLL on 2/8/52, shortly after the conclusion of the interview with the subject, it being noted Mrs. NEUNSON was not present during the interview with the subject.

Relative to BALANOV's visit, Mrs. NEUNSON stated that she and her husband with BALANOV in the car drove to the main gate of Baldwin's where the subject left the car and reported for work. According to her, she then drove BALANOV eithr to 13th Street or Broad Street in center city, Philadelphia. She stated that BALANOV had arrived around noon as she was in the kitchen preparing dinner and had left around 3:00 P.M. She could furnish no information on the conversation between her husband and BALANOV as this conversation was held in the Russian language. W.

Mrs. NEUNSON concluded that "WALTER has a tendency to exaggerate" and "I don't think he knows as much as you people think he does."

When the subject was interviewed on 6/2/50, he informed that he had met YAKOVLEV at the Hotel Savoy in Moscow in 1930 that YAKOVLEV addressed at least two, or possibly more, semi-annual conferences of technicians who attended the Engineering and Technical Institute in Moscow and that he had met YAKOVIEV in the corridors of the GPU Building at Moscow.

On 2/8/52 when asked

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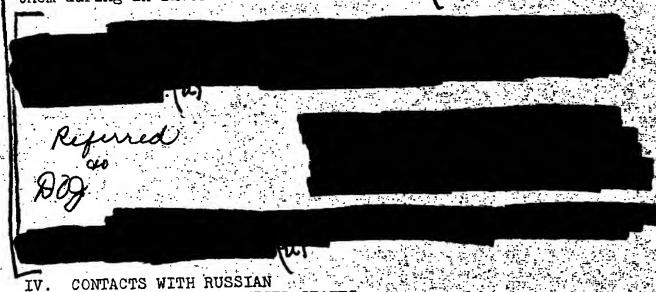
- If he had ever seen TAKOVLEV in the Hotel Savoy,
- If YAKOVLEV had ever taught any technical courses,
- If he had ever heard YAKOVLEV lecture or make speeches, If he had ever seen YAKOVLEV in the GPU or NKVD Building
- in Moscow,

NEUNSON replied "No" to each question.

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not previously furnished this information to the FBI during the course of previous interviews by Special Agents of the FBI, NEUNSON advised that he had forgotten all about this request from the NKVD until reminded by "Black Don".

SAS MAURICE C. CARROLL and JACK WEST, of the FBI, can testify that NEUNSON furnished the above information to them during an interview on March 25, 1952.



IV. CONTACTS WITH RUSSIAN OFFICIALS IN THE UNITED STATES

On December 2. 1947, NEUNSON advised SAS FRED C.
BIRKBY and WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR., that in June 1944 he received a letter from the American Embassy in Moscow stating that his wife, ZOYA, had written to them stating that she was unable to get in contact with him. NEUNSON said that he then wrote to the Soviet Consulate in New York City asking what arrangements he could make to send packages and supplies to his family in Russia. He stated that he received a reply stating that he should come to the Soviet Consulate, and that their visiting hours were from 10:00 to 1:00 on Fridays.

NEUNSON stated that a few weeks later, probably in July 1944, he went to the Soviet Consulate in New York. He said he went on a Saturday, and upon arriving there, the Door Man

sent him to some official, whose name he did know. NEUNSON stated that he explained to this official that he was desirous of sending food and clothing to his wife and three children in Russia. The official said he did not know the procedure in doing this, and told NEUNSON he would have to get in touch with one YAKOVLEV, who handled that type of matter. NEUNSON advised that YAKOVLEV was not in at that time, so he returned to Philadelphia and wrote a letter to the Soviet Consulate in New York, directed to YAKOVLEV, requesting an appointment. NEUNSON stated that he received an appointment from YAKOVLEV by a return letter !**

In approximately two weeks after his first visit, NEUNSON advised that he returned to the Russian Consulate in New York where he saw YAKOVLEY, NEUNSON later identified YAKOVLEV as ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV, the individual by whom he was interviewed at the Soviet Consulate in New York.

According to NEUNSON, YAKOVLEV asked NEUNSON where he worked, and upon being informed that NEUNSON was employed by the Baldwin Locomotive Company, he asked him if he knew IVANOV, who was the head of a group of Russian Inspectors stationed at Baldwin Locomotive Works to inspect locomotives being manufactured for the Soviet Union. NEUNSON stated that YAKOVLEV also asked him if he knew anything about the Russian Inspectors, and asked if the locomotives being manufactured at Baldwin Locomotive Works measured up to specifications, and also asked general questions regarding the attitude of Americans toward Russians. NEUNSON said that he told YAKOVLEV that he was merely a laborer at the Baldwin Plant; that his movements were restricted to a small section, and that he was not in a position to know anything about the quality of the locomotives or their schedule of production, and was not in a position where he would have any contact with the Soviet Inspectors. he would have any contact with the Soviet Inspectors. The state of the fire of the state of the state of the

NEUNSON said YAKOVLEV questioned him concerning his nationality and asked him questions about his family in the Soviet Union. He told NEUNSON that the Americans were helping the Russians fight the war, but only because the Russians were paying a lot of money for material being supplied. He stated that the Russians were doing the fighting. YAKOVLEV, according to NEUNSON, said that the Americans wanted the Russians to lose the war.

NEUNSON claimed that YAKOVLEV asked him if he would like to return to Russia, whereupon NEUNSON stated that he replied that he did not since he was an American citizen and was employed at a good salary in this country. NEUNSON said that he then asked YAKOVLEV how to send packages of food and clothing to his family in the Soviet Union, and YAKOVLEV referred him to the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NEUNSON said he then left and went over to the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation, but the office was closed when he arrived, and he then returned to Philadelphia. (2)

NEUNSON stated that he later learned that these packages could be sent through the Pennsylvania Company, Seventh and Girard Avenue branch, Philadelphia, Pa., and he has been utilizing this company for the purpose of sending packages to his family in Russia. (%)

NEUNSON said that when he left YAKOVLEV, YAKOVLEV told him that if anything went wrong at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, NEUNSON was to get in touch with YAKOVLEV and advise him. NEUNSON said that he related to YAKOVLEV that he was nothing but a machine worker and was not in a position to know whether anything that would affect the manufacture of locomotives for the Soviet Union would occur or not. [W]

NEUNSON stated that shortly after this visit with YAKOVLEV, an individual came to NEUNSON's apartment at 823 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and announced that he was a friend of YAKOVLEV. NEUNSON stated that from the manner of this individual, he assumed that he was a Secret Police Agent. NEUNSON later identified this individual as BELANOV, (phonetic), and subsequently identified him as PETR PAVOLICH BELIANINOV. NEUNSON stated that at the time of this visit, he and his American wife were both employed on the second shift at the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

NEUNSON related that this individual came right into the apartment as the door was open, and spoke to him in Russian. He said that this man stayed at their house from early morning until late afternoon when he and his wife left for work. He asked NEUNSON if he knew the Russian Inspectors at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and did he talk to them, and what kind of a (2)



continued by saying that he drove to the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Eddystone, Pa., and, at BELIANINOV's insistence, drove around the entire area confining the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He stated that from a point on one of the roads back of the plant it could be seen that a Russian locomotive was being tested. NEUNSON said that BELIANINOV had him park his car, and they watched the testing of this locomotive from a point where the car was parked. NEUNSON said that when he let his wife off at the main gate of the plant, BELIANINOV instructed NEUNSON to tell his wife that she should make no mention of the fact that he had been to see the NEUNSONS.

NEUNSON related that BELIANINOV then instructed him to drive him to Philadelphia, whereupon NEUNSON stated that he took him to the 30th Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. NEUNSON advised that BELIANINOV told him that he was going to Washington, D. C., and told him that should NEUNSON be in that city, he should get in contact with him. NEUNSON advised that BELIANINOV did not request him to secure any information, but told him that he must stick with the Fatherland and not work for the capitalists. He said that BELIANINOV stated that NEUNSON should consider which side he was on, the American or "our side"

NEUNSON stated that when BELIANINOV was at his apartment, he noticed that NEUNSON was taking a course with the De Forest Radio Institute inasmuch as NEUNSON had the instruc tion material in plain view at his home. NEUNSON stated that BELIANINOV told him to become well acquainted with radio work and study hard "as you may be useful to us". NEUNSON said he was told by BELIANINOV that should he try to turn against the Russian Government, anything could happen to him. He reminded NEUNSON that he had many relatives in Russia, in addition to his wife and children, and said, "You don't want them to suffer".
According to NEUNSON, the next contact he had with

Soviet officials was in approximately November of 1944 when he and his American wife and daughter, TATIANA, who was then about one month old, went to New York City. NEUNSON said that on this occasion, he went to the Soviet Consulate and asked for He said the visit to see YAKOVLEV was only incidental to his trip, and that they went to New York for the purpose of seeing the Russian motion picture, "Hello Moscow".

said that YAKOVLEV was not in, but was expected, so he waited. NEUNSON stated that a short time later YAKOVLEV entered the Consulate and NEUNSON was interviewed by him.

He stated that YAKOVLEV asked him if he had been to the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation. NEUNSON said he told him he had, but that they were closed, and he had written a letter to them, but had never received an answer. NEUNSON said that YAKOVLEV told him he should have followed this up, and then asked him, "Did anybody visit you?". NEUNSON said he understood YAKOVLEV to mean by this whether BELIANINOV had been to see him. NEUNSON said he told him that a man had been to see him, but he could not recall the name and was not sure that he had even gotten the man's name. He stated YAKOVLEV then told him to forget about the name.

NEUNSON said that he then discussed bringing his Russian wife and family to the United States, and during the discussion, asked YAKOVLEV if he could go to Russia to see his wife. According to NEUNSON, YAKOVLEV told him he could go on a Russian passport. NEUNSON stated that he maintained that he was an American citizen, and did not want to go on a Russian passport as he intended to keep his American citizenship. He said YAKOVLEV told him to get an American passport and turn it in to the Russian Consulate, that they would then get him a Russian passport in its place. NEUNSON said that YAKOVLEV told him that if he desired to go to Russia, he should use his Russian citizenship.

According to NEUNSON, YAKOVLEV told him that he should not think of bringing his family to the United States because as soon as the war was over, there would be widespread poverty and unemployment in the United States, and he would be unable to find work. NEUNSON maintained that he persisted in attempting to obtain some assurance that his family would be allowed to come to the United States, whereupon YAKOVLEV told him that so long as he persisted in this desire, he was only making it difficult for his wife and family in Russia. NEUNSON said that YAKOVLEV told him that it would be better for him to return to Russianand remain there rather than endeavor to bring his family to the United States. (U)

NEUNSON said that YAKOVLEV questioned him closely as to what happened during BELIANINOV's visit to him. He asked such questions as, "Did you do what he asked?", "Was he in your house?", and "Did he go to the Baldwin Plant to see anyone there?". NEUNSON said that he told YAKOVLEV that he had taken BELIANINOV to the area of the Baldwin Plant, but that he was unable to give him the information he desired concerning the Russian Inspectors since he did not have the information, and was not in a position to get it.

NEUNSON stated that prior to his Tast contact with the Soviet Consulate during the winter of 1945 and 1946, he received a letter stating that his wife, ZOYA, could get an American visa if she received a Russian passport, but that she was unable to get authority from the Russian Government to come to the United States. He said that he went to the Soviet Consulate in New York in an attempt to see YAKOVLEV and ask him for aid in getting a Russian passport for his wife, ZOYA, and his children.

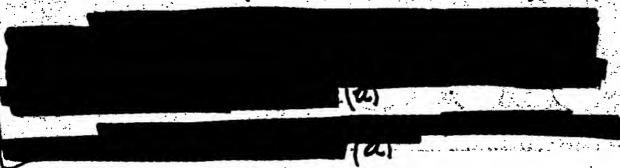
NEUNSON stated that when he arrived at the Soviet Consulate, he asked for YAKOVLEV, and was told that he was not He said he waited in the outer office for at least 30 minutes, and was then taken by a man on the reception desk to an individual who was standing nearby. He said that he was introduced to this individual as the man from Philadelphia who had a family in Soviet Russia for whom he was attempting to obtain a passport to come to the United States. He said that this individual and another man took him into another room and interviewed him. NEUNSON said that these two individuals were very rough and nasty in their questioning. He said they told him he had no business trying to get his family into the United States, and was told that his continual writing to diplomatic. officials in an attempt to get a passport for his wife and children was only making trouble for them. He said they told him that it was his fault that his family in Russia was notliving well. NEUNSON said that apparently the letter he had: from his wife, ZOYA, which contained complaints about her living conditions, angered the Russian officials.

NEUNSON stated that it was difficult for him to recall the names of these two individuals as he had heard the names very rapidly, and could not be positive of the names. However, he later identified these individuals as EUGUENI YAKOVLEVICH NELNIKOV and VSEVOLOD VSEVOLODOVICH KUZNETSOV. He said that

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on each of these occasions, he furnished MC KEE with information concerning Red Army motor transport that he had been able to obtain during the course of his employment.

SAS WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR., and FRED C. BIRKBY, of the FBI, can testify that NEUNSON advised them of the above information on December 2, 1947.



on June 2, 1950, NEUNSON advised SAS FRED C. BIRKBY and JACK WALDMAN, of the FBI, that he first met ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV at the Hotel Savoy in Moscow, Russia, in 1930. NEUNSON said he next met YAKOVLEV sometime in 1936 and again in 1937 in Moscow. NEUNSON stated that during those lears, YAKOVLEV addressed at least two or more semi-annual conferences of Technicians who attended the Engineering and Technical Institute in Moscow. NEUNSON stated that he believed that at that time YAKOVLEV was possibly employed by the GPU, and claims that he met YAKOVLEV on at least one occasion in the corridors of the GPU Building in Moscow, in which NEUNSON was visiting in an effort to expedite his passport and visa for return to the United States. NEUNSON advised that YAKOVLEV never actually told him that he represented the GPU.

SAS FRED C. BIRKBY and JACK WALDMAN, of the FBI, can testify that NEUNSON advised them of the above information on June 2, 1950.

On February 8, 1952, NEUNSON was interviewed by SAS JACK WEST and MAURICE C. CARROLL, and when NEUNSON was asked, I) If he had ever seen YAKOVLEV in the Hotel Savoy; 2) If YAKOVLEV ever taught any technical courses; 3) If he had ever heard YAKOVLEV lecture or make speeches; and 4) If he had ever seen YAKOVLEV in the GPU or NKVD Building in Moscow, NEUNSON replied, "No" to each question.



That NEUNSON advised him on July 1, 1948, that he was instructed by the NKVD when he left Russia in 1940 to observe Russian Nationals in the United States and report their activities to Moscow. (See pages 8, 9)

Regarding NEUNSON's contacts with Russian officials in the United States as furnished by NEUNSON in an interview on December 2, 1947. (See pages 10 to 17)

That NEUNSON advised him on November 29, 1947, that he was arrested in 1933 in Russia in connection with the blowing up of a bridge. (See page 18) (44)

That NEUNSON advised him on December 2, 1947, that during the Russo-Finnish War he furnished information regarding Red Army motor transport to Vice-Consul EDWIN MC KEE at the U. S. Embassy in Moscow, Russia. (See pages 18, 19)

FRED C. BIRKBY
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Philadelphia, Pa.

This witness can testify:

Regarding NEUNSON's early education, as furnished by NEUNSON in an interview on November 29, 1947. (See page 2)

Regarding NEUNSON's marital status, as furnished by NEUNSON in an interview on November 29, 1947. (See pages 2, 3)

Regarding NEUNSON's contacts with Russian officials in the United States, as furnished by NEUNSON in an interview on December 2, 1947. (See pages 10 to 17)

That NEUNSON advised him on November 29, 1947, that he was arrested in 1933 in Russia in connection with the blowing up of a bridge. (See page 18)

That NEUNSON advised him on December 2, 1947, that during the Russo-Finnish War he furnished information regarding Red Army motor transport to Vice-Consul EDWIN MC KEE, of the U. S. Embassy, in Moscow, Russia. (See pages 18, 19)

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That NEUNSON advised him on June 2, 1950, of his contacts with YAKOVLEV in Russia. (See page 19)

JAMES L. KIRKLAND
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Philadelphia, Pa.

This witness can testify:

That NEUNSON advised him on July 1, 1948, that he was instructed by the NKVD when he left Russia in 1940 to observe Russian Nationals in the United States and report their activity to Moscow. (See pages 8, 9)

MAURICE C. CARROLL Special Agent Federal Bureau of Investigation Philadelphia, Pa.

This witness can testify: WI

Regarding NEUNSON's contact with "Black Don #33" and instructions received from NKVD to locate one ANDRIEVSKY, as furnished by NEUNSON in an interview on March 25, 1952. (See pages 9, 10)

That NEUNSON advised him on February 8, 1952, that he was arrested in Russia in connection with the sabotage of a train. (See page 18)[1]

That NEUNSON denied on February 8, 1952, that he had any contact with YAKOVLEV in Russia. (See pages 19, 20) (w)

JACK WEST Special Agent Federal Bureau of Investigation Philadelphia, Pa.

This witness can testify:

Regarding NEUNSON's contact with "Black Don #33" and instructions received from NKVD to locate one ANDRIEVSKY, as furnished by NEUNSON in an interview on March 25, 1952. (See pages 9, 10)

That NEUNSON advised him on February 8, 1952, that he was arrested in Russia in connection with the sabotage of a train. (See page 18)(W)

That NEUNSON denied on February 8, 1952, that he had any contact with YAKOVLEV in Russia. (See pages 19, 20)

Major General FRANK A. WEBER Adjutant General Department of Military Affairs Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Harrisburg, Pa. Or his designated assistant

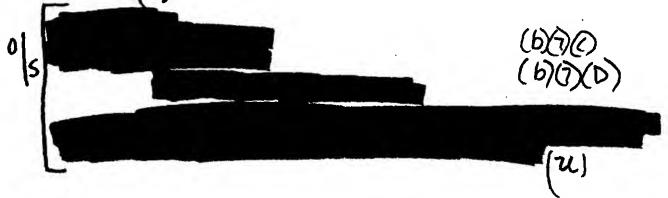
This witness can testify:

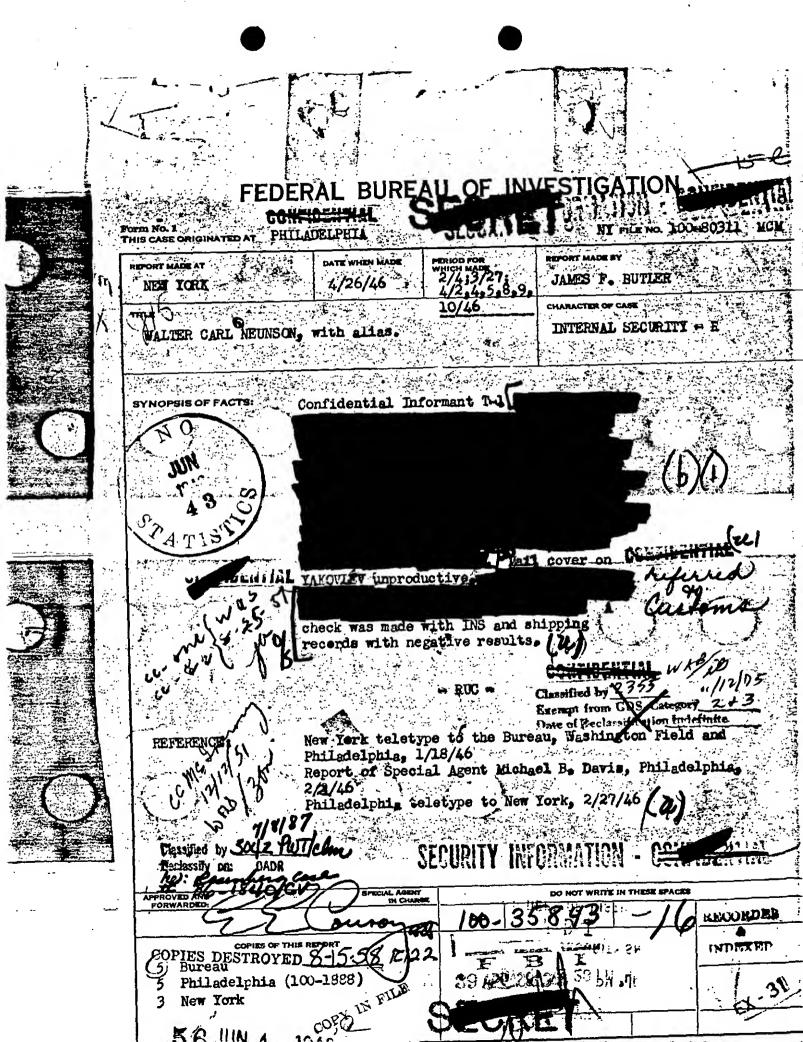
That the records of his office failed to reflect any record of enlistment for NEUNSON in the Pennsylvania National Guard. (See page 18) (**X)

JACK WALDMAN Special Agent Federal Bureau of Investigation Philadelphia, Pa.

This witness can testify:

Regarding NEUNSON's contacts with YAKOVLEV in Russia, as furnished by NEUNSON in an interview on June 2, 1950. (See page 19)(W)





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This information was furnished to the Bureau, Washington

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Field and Philadelphia Field Division on January 18, 1946.

By teletype dated January 19, 1946 the Philadelphia Field Division advised that investigation reflected that one January with his wife and child resided at 7227 Paschall Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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The unknown individual was later identified by the Philadelphia Field Division as WALTER CARL NEUNSON who resides at that address. The New York files reflect that an IVANI PABLOVICH VERONIN arrived at San Francisco February 6, 1941 from Russia. This man was born at Moscow January 15, 1913 and came to the United States as a technician attached to the GLAVESPROM COMMISSION with the ANTORG TRADING CORPORATION. While in the United States he studied production under contract with RCA-at Camden, New Jersey. He allegedly departed from the United States at Los Angeles on May 16, 1941 on the SS ANNE JOHNSON.

The files also reflect that an I. VORONIN, who may be identical with this man, received \$494 from the AMTORG CORPORATION some time between March 1 and September 12, 1941

The New York files further reflect that one ARSENI
PETROVICH VCRONIN entered the United States January 18, 1945 at Seattle on
the SS DVINA and began his duties as a clerket the SOVIET EMBASSY at Washington,
D. C., January 27, 1945. This individual was born February 28, 1912 and between 1940 and 1945 was employed as a worker at an aviation plant in Moscow,

In a teletype to the Bureau dated January 23, 1946 authority was requested for the placing of a mail cover on ANATOLI YAKOVIEV, spartment 19, 3 West 108th Street, New York City, for thirty days. Bureau permission was given and this mail cover was unproductive.







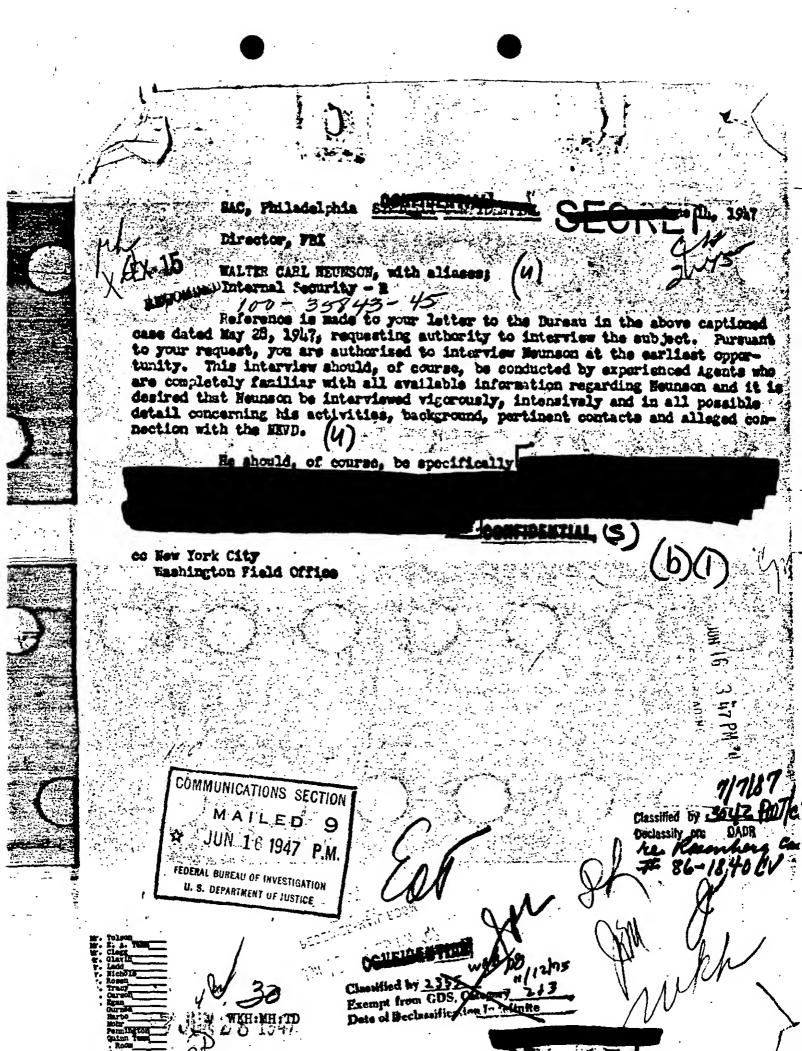


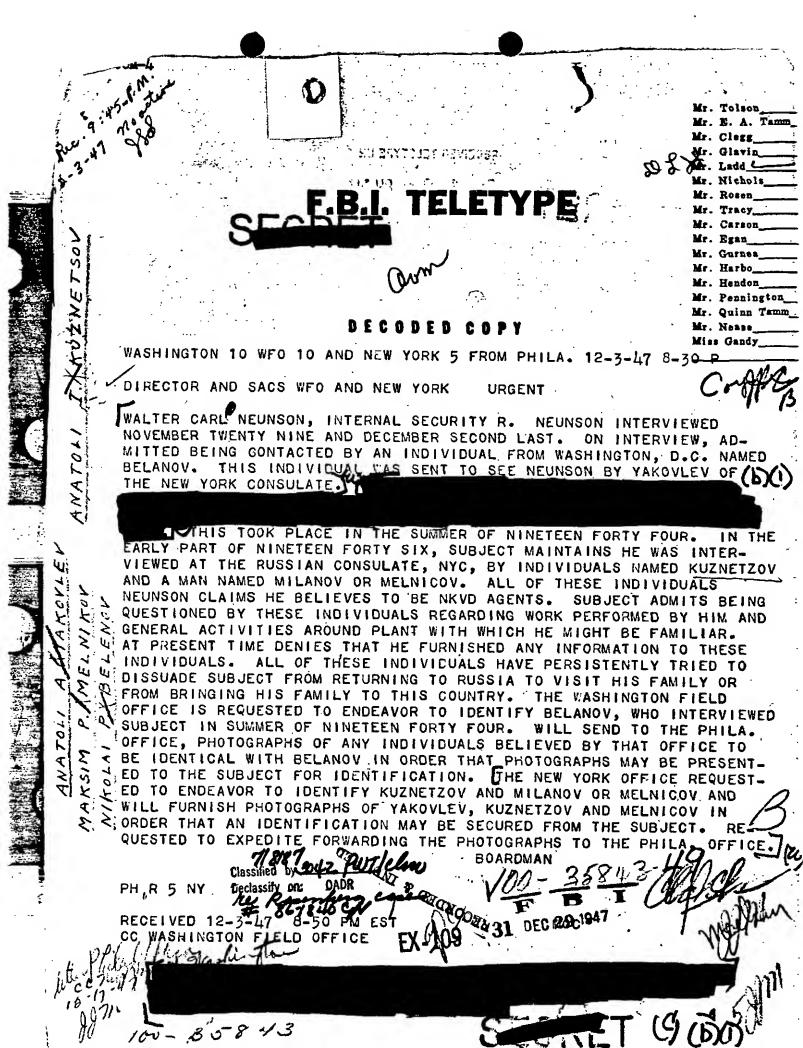
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
Ø	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
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	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:



fice Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT : MR. LADD TE: June 9, 1947 TO FROM MR. STRICKI SUBJECT: Walter Car Neunso Internal Security Neunson, with aliases Investigation in the above case was instituted on CONFIDERTIAL (S) (b)(I ACTION: The Philadelphia Office has requested authority to interview Neunson. It is felt that he should be interviewed and there is attached for your approval a letter to the Philadelphia Office so authorizing. Attachment RECORDED 7/7/87 Classified by 3042 Put Classified by Exempt from DS, Category Date of Declassification in affinite



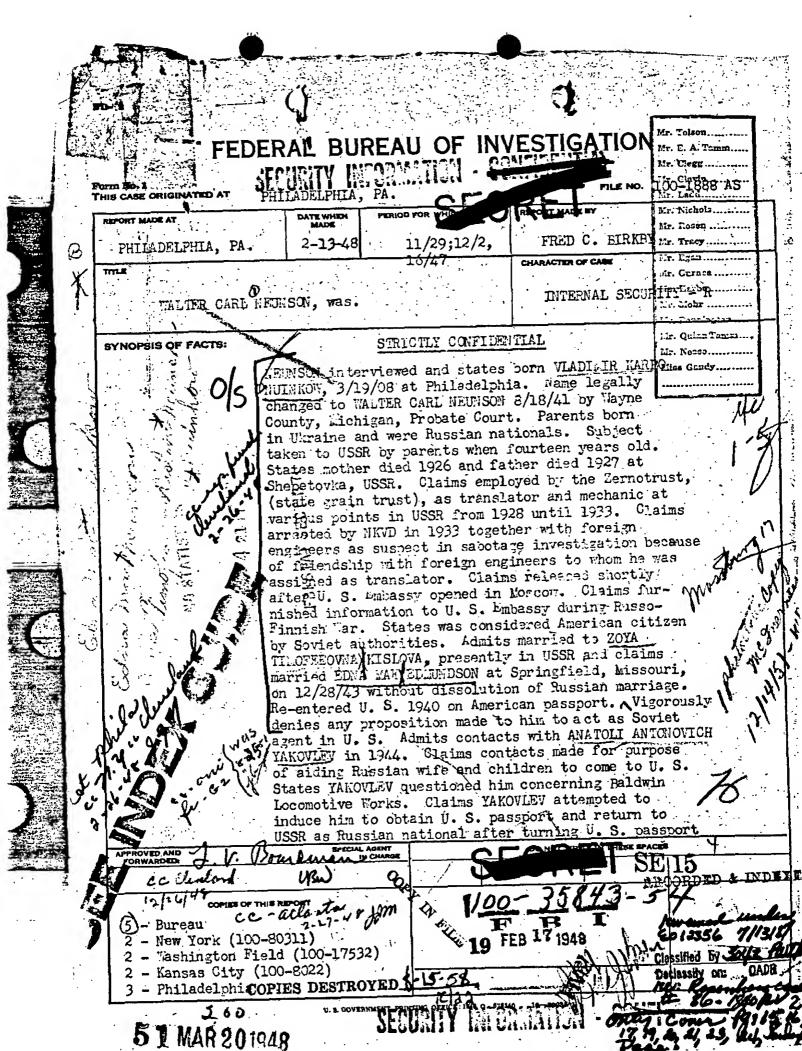


December 17, 1947 MCAOOMIN TO THE SAC, Philadelphia 100723 35847-6 Director, FRI MALTER CARL MEUNSON, with aliases INTERNAL SECURITY - R Reference is made to the teletype from the Philadelphia Office dated December 3, 1947, regarding the interview had with the captioned sub-From information available in the files of the Bureau, it appears that the individuals mentioned by Neumson as having contacted him in the past may be identical with the followings Anatoli A. Yakovlev Makaim P. Falnikov Mikolai P. B.lenov. Anatoli I. Kuznetsov [16] Takovlev was the former Assistant Consul General of the Soviet Consulate in New York City. He departed from this country on December 27, 1946. Yakovley originally arrived in the United States on February 4, 1941, but apparently returned to the Soviet Union prior to July 26, 1946, when he assumed his duties at the Soviet Consulate in New York City Melnikov arrived in the United States on July 20, 1946, and, according to the Bureau records, he is presently a doorsan at the Far Eastern Commission in Washington, D. C. Belenov arrived in the United States on October 21, 1946, destined for the United Nations. He departed on December 11, 1946, and again returned to this country on September 16, 1947. W 1124/47 Kuanetsov is, according to the Bureau records, a diplomat attached to the United Nations. It is not known if he ever arrived in this country, but a visa was issued to him on Movember 22, 1946. It should be noted that Kuznetsov is a very common Russian name, and the individual referred to by Heunson may not be identical with the Soviet diplomat attached to the United Nations. The Washington and New York Offices will forward to the Philadelphia Office phytographs of the shore and photographs of any other individuals who may possilly The Philadelphi Possic will subsit a report to the Bureau setting results of the Altersides had with Kourson as soon as possible.

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Synopsis:(Cont.)

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over to Soviet Consulate. States was visited by NKVD Agent, whomhe identified from photograph as PETR PAVOLVICH BELIANINOV, in about August, 1944. BELIANINOV induced NEUNSON to drive him around Eddystone Plant of Baldwin Locomotive Works and questioned him concerning handling of locomotives being built for USSR. Claims interviewed by individuals he identified from photographs as EUGUENI YAKOVLEVICHT MEINIKOV and VSEVOLOD VSEVOLODOVICH KUZNETSOV at New York Consulate of USSR in 1946. States these individuals questioned him regarding his work at Baldwin Locomotive and warned him to cease efforts to bring Russian wife and children to U. S. Claims he was questioned concerning his knowledge of radio and possession of radio equipment. Denies having acted as Soviet agent or informant for Soviet officials. NEUNSON denies any further contact with Soviet agents or officials and denies knowledge of any

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(b)(i)

REFERENCES:

Bureau File #100-35843.

Report of Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN dated July

17, 1947, at Washington, D. C.

Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, Mashington Field

and New York dated December 3, 1947.

DETAILS:

WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR., and the reporting agent on

November 29, December 2 and 16, 1947. The material hereinafter reported consists of statements made by NEUNSON during these interviews unless otherwise noted. (%)

The interview on November 29, 1947 was conducted at the home of the subject, 7227 Faschall Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Subsequent interviews were conducted at the Philadelphia Office. On December 2, 1947, NEUNSON brought with him his personal file of correspondence relating to his nationality, history of employment and contacts with both Soviet and U. S. Diplomatic Officials. The bulk of this material was in Russian. This file was photographed and has been submitted to the Bureau for translation.

PH FILE #100-1888

to them stating that she was unable to get in contact with him. NEUNSON said that he then wrote to the Soviet Consulate in New York asking what arrangements he could make to send packages and supplies to his family in Russia. He received a reply stating that he should come to the Soviet Consulate and that their visiting hours were from 10 to 1 on Fridays.

NEUNSON stated that a few weeks later, probably in July, 1944, he went to the Soviet Consulate in New York. He said he went on a Saturday because that was his only day off. On arriving there, the doorman sent him to some official whose name he did not know. He explained to this official that he was desirous of sending food and clothing to his wife and three children in Russia. The official said he did not know the procedure in doing this and told NEUNSON he would have to get in touch with one YAKOVLEV who handled that type of matter. YAKOVLEV was not in at the time. When the procedure in the said that the said he went of the said he was desirous of sending food and clothing to his wife and three children in Russia. The official said he did not know the procedure in doing this and told NEUNSON he would have to get in touch with one YAKOVLEV who handled that type of matter. YAKOVLEV was not in at

NEUNISON returned to Philadelphia and wrote a letter to the Soviet Consulate in New York directed to YAKOVLEV and requesting an appointment. NEUNISON said that YAKOVLEV gave him an appointment by a return letter.

In approximately two weeks after his first visit, NEUNSON returned to the Russian Consulate where he saw YAKOVLEV. At a later interview, photographs were exhibited to NEUNSON and he definitely identified ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV as the individual by whom he was interviewed at the Soviet Consulate. The statements made by NEUNSON regarding identification of various photographs exhibited to him are set out in a later section of this report.

According to NEUNSON, YAKOVLEV asked NEUNSON where he worked and upon being informed that NEUNSON was employed by the Baldwin Locomotive Company, he asked him if he knew IVANOV who was the head of a group of Russian inspectors stationed at Baldwin Locomotive Works to inspect locomotives being made for the Soviet Union. YAKOVLEV also asked NEUNSON if he knew anything about the Russian inspectors and asked if the locomotives being manufactured at Baldwin Locomotive Works measured up to specifications. He also asked general questions regarding the attitude of Americans toward Russians. NEUNSON said that he told YAKOVLEV that he was merely a laborer at the Baldwin plant; that his movements were restricted to a small section and that he was not in a position to know anything about the quality of the locomotives, their schedule of production and was not in a position where he would have any contact with the Soviet inspectors.

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PH FILE #100-1888

NEUNSON said YAKOVLEV questioned him concerning his nationality and asked him questions about his family in the Soviet Union. He told NEUNSON that the Americans were helping the Russians fight the the war but only because the Russians were paying a lot of money for material being supplied. He stated that the Russians were doing the fighting. YAKOVLEV, according to NEUNSON, said that the Americans wanted the Russians to lose the war.

NEUNSON claims that YAKOVLEV asked him if he would like to return to Russia. NEUNSON said that he said he did not since he was an American citizen and was employed at a good salary in this country. NEUNSON then asked YAKOVLEV concerning the method of sending packages of food and clothing to his family in the Soviet Union and YAKOVLEV referred NEUNSON to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. NEUNSON furnished the agents with a small piece of paper on which appears the address - United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City. NEUNSON says that this is in the handwriting of YAKOVLEV and was given to him by YAKOVLEV the first time he talked to him.

OBUNSON said he then left and went over to the address on this piece of paper. NEUNSON said that the office was closed when he arrived and he then returned to Philadelphia.

Subject claims that he wrote a letter to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation asking about shipping relief packages to mussia but never received a reply. In the meantime he learned that these packages could be sent through the Pennsylvania Company, 7th, and Girard Avenue Branch and he has been doing business with them for this purpose. As far as could be ascertained during the interview, the name of United States Service and Shipping Corporation had no significance to NEUNSON other than a mode of shipping relief packages to the Soviet Union, NEUNSON stated that he had also corresponded with the World Tourist and the Amalgamated Bank in New York City regarding the sending of packages to Russia, and that he had contacted both of these companies as a result of advertisements he had read in the Russian language newspaper "Rusky Slovo".

NEUNSON said that when he left YAKOVLEV, YAKOVLEV told him that if anything went wrong at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, NEUNSON was to get in touch with YAKOVLEV and advise him. NEUNSON said that he related that he was nothing but a machine worker and was not in a position to know whether anything that would effect the manufacture of locomotives for the Soviet Union would occur or not.

Shortly after this visit with TAKOVLEV, and believed by NEUNSON to be sometime in August of 1944, an individual came to NEUNSON apartment at 823 N. 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and announced that he was a friend of YAKOVLEV. NEUNSON said that from the manner of this individual he assumed that he was a Secret Police agent, NEUNSON was very reluctant to state this individual's name, claiming in the first interview that he was unable to recall the name; however, the second time NEUNSON was interviewed, he gave the name YEMIANOV, (phonetic), as the name of this individual. When photographs were exhibited to NEUNSON, he identified this individual as PAR PAVOLVICH BELIANINOV, NEUNSON said that at that time, he and his American wife were both employed on the second shift at the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

NEUNSON said that this individual came right into the apartment as the door was open and spoke to him in Russian. He said that this man stayed at their house from early morning until late afternoon when he and his wife left for work. He asked NEUNSON if he knew the Russian inspectors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and did he talk to them and what kind of a job they were doing. NEUNSON told BELIANIKOV that he had seen them there but had never had any occasion to talk to them and did not know whether they were doing a good job or not. BELIANINOV then became visibly irritated and asked NEUNSON if he was not interested in the Fatherland. He pointed out to NEUNSON that his family was still in Russia and. NEUNSON said, that he did so in such a manner that the implication was clear that it was intended that NEUNSON should be reminded that his family could be used as hostages to bring pressure upon him. He told NEUNSON that the United States and Russia were merely temporary allies. NEUNSON said that he replied that he was an American citizen and was doing very well in this country. NEUNSON claims that he vigorously informed BELIANINOV that he had no intention of doing any harm to the United States. [20]

BELIANINOV then asked NEUNSON if he had any friends in the South and later specifically asked him if he had any in Tennessee. NEUNSON claims that at that time that meant nothing to him. BELIANINOV, upon seeing that the mention of Tennessee was of no significance to NEUNSON, became irritated and called him a "dope". NEUNSON said that it was not until very recently that he became aware of the fact that an Atomic Energy facility was located at Oak Ridge; Tennessee, and that at the time he failed to understand BELIANINOV's attitude. (%)

According to NEUNSON, he was asked whom the Russian inspectors at the plant associated with. NEUNSON said that he continued to point out his position at the plant and protested that he was not in a

NEUNSON claims that when he was told that he should study the radio material as it would be good for his future, he told Belianinov that he had wanted to study radio in Russia but could not get permission to do so. NEUNSON said that BELIANINOV told him he had been in the Russian-American Club at 735 Fairmount Avenue and that he knew several people in Philadelphia. NEUNSON said that BELIANINOV told him that when he was needed, he would be called. He maintains that he gave no information to BELIANINOV since he did not have the information concerning Baldwin Locomotive Works and could not have given it even if he had so desired. NEUNSON claims that he has never had any contact with RELIANINOV since he left him at the Railroad Station in Philadelphia.

According to NEUNSON, the next contact he had with Soviet officials was in approximately November of 1944, when he, his American wife and daughter, TATIANA, who was then about one month old, went to New York City. NEUNSON said that on this occasion, he went to the Soviet Consulate and asked for YAKOVIEV. He said the visit to YAKOVIEV was only incidental to his trip and that they went to New York for the purpose of seeing the Russian motion picture "Hello Moscow". NEUNSON said that YAKOVIEV was not in but was expected, so he waited. A short time later, YAKOVIEV entered the Consulate and NEUNSON was interviewed by him. [X]

YAKOVLEV asked him if he had been to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. NEUNSON told him he had but that they were closed and that he had written a letter to them but had never received an answer. YAKOVLEV told him he should have followed this up. YAKOVLEV then asked NEUNSON, Did anybody visit you? NEUNSON said he understood YAKOVLEV to mean by this whether BELIANINOV had been to see him. NEUNSON told him that a man had been to see him but could not recall the name and was not sure that he had even gotten the man's name. YAKOVLEV then told NEUNSON to forget about the name.

According to NEUNSON, YAKOVLEV then asked if the FBI had been around or had bothered him. NEUNSON told YAKOVLEV that he had not been contacted by any representatives of the FBI, YAKOVLEV told him that he would probably be checked on since he had spent some time in Russia.

NEUTISON said that he then discussed bringing his Russian wife and family to the United States and during the discussion asked YAKOVLEV if he could go to Russia to see his wife. According to NEUNSON, YAKOVLEV told him he could go on a Russian passport. NEUNSON maintained that he was an American citizen and did not want to go on a Russian passport as he intended to keep his American citizenship. YAKOVLEV told him to get an

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American passport and turn it in to the Russian Consulate and that they would then get him a Russian passport in its place. He told NEUNSON that if he desired to go to Russia, he should use his Russian citizenship.

According to NEUNSON, YAKOVLEV told him that he should not think of bringing his family to the United States because as soon as the war was over there would be widespread poverty and unemployment in this country and he would be unable to find work. NEUNSON maintains that he persisted in attempting to obtain some assurance that his family would be allowed to come to the United States whereupon YAKOVLEV told him that so long as he persisted in this desire, he was only making it difficult for his wife and family in Russia. YAKOVLEV told NEUNSON that it would be better for him to return to Russia and remain there rather than endeavor to bring his family to the United States.

NEUNSON said that YAKOVLEV questioned him closely as to what happened during BEJIANINOV's visit to him. He asked such questions as "Did you do what he asked? Was he in your house? Did he go to the Baldwin plant to see anyone there?" NEUNSON said that he told YAKOVLEV that he had taken BEJIANINOV in the area of the Faldwin plant but that he was unable to give him the information he desired concerning the Russian inspectors since he did not have that information and was not in a position to get it. (2)

During the discussion regarding the possibility of NEUNSON returning to Russia, he asked YAKOVIEV if he could take his automobile. YAKOVIEV said of course he could take his car, he could take anything he wanted. NEUNSON asked if he could take his short wave receiver and his radio material. NEUNSON told him he did not need to take that because there is plenty of that type of material in the Soviet Union now. YAKOVIEV told him he should get a late model car and take it to Russia. (**C)

NEUNSON said that as he was leaving YAKOVIEV accompanied him to the street and looked at NEUNSON's automobile. He told NEUNSON that he had a friend that needed a car and offered to buy NEUNSON's car for w1,000.00. NEUNSON told him that he did not want to sell it but that if he should, he could get \$1500.00 for it. YAKOVIEV told NEUNSON that he should sell it to him for w1,000.00 since they did not get much money and could not afford to pay a big price for a car. NEUNSON told him he did not want to sell the automobile and YAKOVIEV told him that should he ever want to sell the car to be sure and let him have the opportunity of buying it (**)

NEUNSON claims that he had only one more contact with Soviet officials. It is extremely difficult for him to place the exact date of this

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contact; however, he believes that this occurred during the winter of 1945 or 1946. NEUNSCN, at this point in his story, was obviously less willing to furnish details and exhibited fear of Soviet officials. He stated to the agents that he was afraid to talk too much since he felt that the Soviet authorities could by some means learn what he had said when interviewed by American authorities. (W)

NEUNSON stated that prior to his last contact with the Soviet Consulate during the winter of 1945 and 1946, he received a letter stating that his wife ZOYA could get an American visa if she received a Russian passport but that she was unable to get authority from the Russian government to come to the United States. He said that he went to the Soviet Consulate in New York in an attempt to see YAKOVLEV and ask him for aid in getting a Russian passport for his wife ZCYA and his children. He maintains that he made no previous arrangements to make this trip.

When he arrived at the Soviet Consulate, he asked for YAKOVLEV and was told that he was not in. He waited in the outer office for at least thirty minutes. He was then taken by a man on the reception desk to an individual who was standing nearby. NEUNSON was introduced to this individual as the man from Philadelphia who had a family in Soviet Russia for whom he was attempting to obtain a passport to come to the United States. He then handed the letter referred to above to this individual to read, whereupon this man called another Russian and they took NEUNSON into another room and interviewed him. NEUNSON said that these two individuals were very rough and nasty in their questioning. They told him he had no business trying to get his family to the United States. The was told that his continual writing around to diplomatic officials in an attempt to get a passport for his wife and children was only making trouble for them. told him that it was his fault that his family in Russia was not living well. NEULSON said that apparently the letter, which was from his wife ZOYA, and contained complaints about her living conditions, angered the Russian officials

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MEUNSON at first insisted that he had not heard the names of these individuals. He then said that he had heard the names very rapidly and could not be positive of these names; however, he said that he believed their names to be KUZNETSOV and either MILENOV or MEINICOV. He expressed the opinion that MEINICOV was probably the correct name since it was a common Russian name. At this point, he explained that it was difficult for him to remember last names since, through long habit, he followed the Russian custom of referring to persons by their first name and their father's name.

NEUNSON said that the interview with MELNIKOV and KUZNETSOV lasted approximately three hours. However, he claims that no proposition was made to him to become a Soviet agent or an informant of the Soviet Consulate. He said that most of the interview was taken up with veiled threats that his family would be harmed if he did not cease trying to get them into the United States.

NEUNSON maintains that he has had no contact with Soviet officials in any manner since his interview with MEINIKOV and KUZNETSOV. He stated that all his contacts with Soviet personnel in the United States have been either in person or by letter with the exception of one instance when he contacted the Soviet Consulate by telephone. NEUNSON claims that the occasion of this telephone call was sometime prior to his last visit to the Soviet Consulate. His reason for calling, he claims, was to obtain permission to visit a Finnish ship, the "VIINA", being operated by the Russians which was in the Philadelphia harbor. NEUNSON claims that he attempted to visit this ship and was told by the ship's officers that it would be necessary for him to have authority from the Soviet Consulate to get on board. He claims that his only reason for desiring to visit this ship was to obtain news of conditions in Russia and that his desire to obtain this news stemmed from his concern about his family. (**C.**)

NEUNSON claims that he does not know to know he talked at the Soviet Consulate. He said that he asked the man who answered the telephone at the Soviet Consulate whether he could obtain permission to visit this ship. He said that he told them his name and told them that he had come here from the Soviet Union and had a family in Russia. He said that the man agreed that should they grant permission to him to visit the ship that he would be notified by telegram. He said that he never received a telegram or any other authorization to visit the ship. NEUNSON maintains that he did not discuss obtaining a passport for his family during this conversation, stating that he knew the Soviet officials would not discuss that type of business on the telephone.

NEUNSON said that he asked for YAKOVLEV when he made this telephone call since he felt that YAKOVLEV would remember him and would probably give him permission to visit the ship. He said that he was told that YAKOVLEV was not in at the time he called. NEUNSON maintains that this is the only time he communicated with any Soviet officials in the United States other than by letter or in person. (2)

NEUNSON stated that the individuals mentioned as having been contacted by him in the contacts previously set out are the only Soviet

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(b)(1)

officials to whom he has talked or to whom he has written.

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IDENTIFICATION OF SOVIET CONTACTS

During the interviews with NEUNSON, he was extremely reticent to furnish names of Soviet officials with whom he had had contact. The only person whose name he readily admitted recalling was YAKOVIEV. He had first maintained that he did not

(6)(1)

During the course of the interview on December 2, 1947, NEUNSON stated that as near as he could recall the individual who visited his home in Philadelphia had a name very much like PELANOV and that the two men who interviewed him at the Soviet Consulate at the time of his last visit were, he believed, an individual named KUANETSOV and another man named either MILENOV or MPLNICOV.

At the request of the Philadelphia Office, the Jashington Field and the New York Office furnished a number of photographs of Soviet officials bearing similar names to the three mentioned. On December 16, 1947, these photographs were exhibited to NEUNSCN for identification. All the names appearing on the photographs were covered and the photographs were spread at random on a desk. NEUNSCN immediately identified the photograph of ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVIEV as the Consulate official he had contacted in New York City on two occasions.

By letter dated January 10, 1948, the New York Office advised that YAKOVLEV originally arrived in the United States in February, 1941, as a clerk in the USSR Consulate, New York City. The New York Office advised that in May of 1946, YAKOVLEV made a trip to Moscow and on his return was made a Vice-Consul. YAKOVLEV apparently had no regularly assigned duties, kept irregular hours and was the only employee of the Consulate who had a personally owned automobile. According to informants of the New York Office, YAKOVLEV appeared to be shown more respect by the associates at the Consulate than his official position warranted. YAKOVLEV left the United States on December 27, 1946, to take up duties at the USSR Embassy in Paris, France.

After considerable hesitation, NEUNSON said that the photograph of PETR PAVOLVICH BELIANIOV looked to him like the man he previously stated had a name similar to BETANOV and who visited him at his home in Philadelphia. This photograph was among those furnished by the Mashington Field

INDEX GUIDE

TITLE: WALTER CARL NEUNSON

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY-R

SPECIAL AGENT: FRED C. BIRKEY

THUNHO

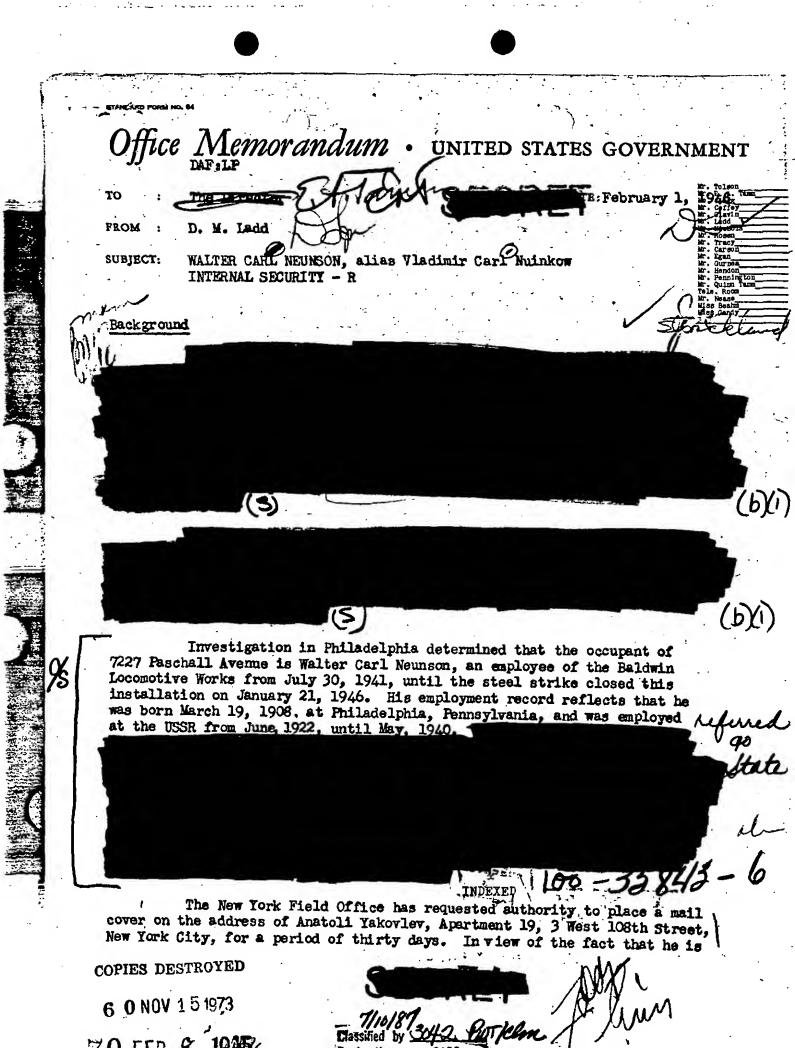
DATE: 2-13-48

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NORTH, ANNA
YAKOVLEV, ANATOLI ANTONOVICH
1,15,17,
19,20,21,23,24;

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The Director

a clerk at the Soviet Consulate, New rolk City, clearance was secured from Mr. Fred Lyon, Department of State, to take this action.

In view of the ramifications that may arise from the placing of this type of mail cover, the above details are submitted for your consideration.

ACTION:

If you approve, there is attached a teletype to the New York Field Office authorizing the placing of the requested mail cover.

Attachment

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT JAMES L 7-1-48 PHILADELPHIA. PA INTERNAL SECURI WALTER CARL NEUNSON, was. Mr. Pennington SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: NEUNSON re-interviewed and admits being instructed Nease. at time he left Russia to observe Russian Nationals Gandy ... and report their attitudes and reactions to the People's Commisariat of Foreign Affairs, Moscow Denies having sent any letters, as instructed. Cannot identify person in NKVD who gave him these instructions. Admits CHOUNDENKO was at Russian Consulate, New York City, on two occasions when he went there but denies having dealt directly with CHOUNDENKO he does not want to go to Russia at present for fear of arrest by Soviet officials. States unknown man at New York Russian Consulate questioned him 11/10 in 1941 regarding his work at the Philadelphia Navy Yard 7 REFERENCE: Bufile 100-35843 Report of SA FRED C. BIRKBY, Philadelphia, dated 2-13-48. Classified by 342 DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RECORDED - 14 INDEXED - 14 5 - Bureau of Thickon 2 - New York (100-80311) .. Enc. 2 - Washington Field 2 - Detroit C139 3 - Phila

Ph 100-1888

had hundreds of such people and that many of them were much better than he. (W)

According to NEUNSON, his wife ZOYA, was likewise interviewed in Moscow at the same time and subsequently, before he left for the United States, his wife told him not to send any letters as described above; that she could take care of herself in Russia and he should not enter into any such activity. NEUNSON insisted that he has never sent any letters to Russia describing the activities or attitude of Russian Nationals in the United States.

In previous interviews with NEUNSON, he has generally denied knowing any Russian official by the name of CHOUNDENKO. During the present interview, however, he stated that at the time of his most recent visit to the Russian Consulate in New York City there was a person in the office of the Consulate by the name of CHOUNDENKO, and that while he was not actually introduced to this individual or interviewed by him, he, nevertheless, was aware his name was CHOUNDENKO inasmuch as YAKOVLEV showed some papers to CHOUNDENKO which dealt with him, NEUNSON; that YAKOVLEV made some comments concerning NEUNSON to CHOUNDENKO.

At this time it was pointed out to NEUNSON that he had previously denied knowing that there was an individual by the name of CHOUNDENKO at the Russian Consulate. NEUNSON attempted to explain this by explaining that during previous interviews he had not recalled the name "CHOUNDENKO" and since he never had any direct dealing with CHOUNDENKO, he had not felt that this was important. Upon further questioning, NEUNSON admitted that he had seen CHOUNDENKO on two separate occasions at the Russian Consulate but insisted that at no time had he ever had any direct dealings with CHOUNDENKO and on the first occasion he had seen CHOUNDENKO at the Consulate, he did not know what his name was, that he had not learned the name until the occasion of his last visit to the Consulate, when YAKOVIEV had shown CHOUNDENKO some papers relating to him. The

NEUNSON likewise

NEUNSON stated that on one occasion during the summer of 1941, when he visited the Russian Consulate in New York shortly after his employment at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, he was interviewed by an official of the Consulate, whose name he was never told but who, in his opinion, was a military man, even though he was not wearing a

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During a previous interview with NEUNSON, he told interviewing agents that he had furnished information concerning Red Army Motor Transport on more than one occasion to FD/TNNICKEE. American Vice-Consul in Moscow.

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NEUNSON was questioned concerning whether or not his mother had told him she was an American citizen and stated that he was not definitely aware whether she had become a full American citizen or not. He said she had told him she had come to this country in about 1900 and that she had taken some papers out regarding citizenship but that he had never definitely learned whether she had become a full fledged American citizen or not.

A further discrepancy in NEUNSON'S previous interview was pointed out to him in that he claimed when he was interviewed just before leaving Russia for the United States, he was told that he would never be permitted to return to Russia but that he also had stated that during his most recent interview with YAKOVLEV at the Russian Consulate in New York City, YAKOVLEV urged him to return to Russia. NEUNSON attempted to explain this discrepancy by stating that it was obvious to him that the Russian authorities wanted to get hold of his American passport in order that it could be used to bring a Soviet agent into this country. (**U)

NEUNSON was questioned as to whether there had been any further contacts with him on the part of YELIANINOV, MELNIKOV or KUZNETSOV and insisted that he had never again been contacted by these individuals. (W)

The following description of NEUNSON was obtained by personal observation and interrogation:

Name Age WALTER CARL NEUNSON 40, born 3-19-1908, Philadelphia

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EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION PH MLE NO. 100-1888 MML REPORT MADE BY PERIOD FOR DATE WHEN MADE ANATOLE A. BOGUSTAV 5/17/49 INTERNAL SECURITY WALTER CARL NEUNSON, WAS SYNOPSIS OF FACES NEUNSON re-interviewed in Russian language. Maintains basic story as set forth previously, but now says he was interviewed at Russian Consulate, New York City, in 1946, by KOUZNETZOV and VORONOV on VORONIN, rather than MELNIKOV, Believes identity of person whom he took to BALDWIN LOCO-MOTIVE WORKS to be BOULANOV. Previously has furnished name of this individual as BELANOV and identified photograph of BELIANINOV. Now denies having seep CHOUNDENKO at Consulate in New York City. Names BILL HUNTER as an additional instructor of protection against industrial and farm sabotage at ZERNOTRUST SCHOOL in early 1930's. [W] Classified by Declassity D Bureau file 100-35843. Report SA FRED C. BIRKBY, Philadelphi, 2/13/48. Reports SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, Philadelphia, 8/5/48, 12/16/48. DETAILS: AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: WALTER C. NEUNSON was re-interviewed at the Philadelphia Office on May 14, 1949. This interview was conducted in the Russian language by reporting agent in the presence of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND. (%) 12 MAY 20 192 (5) Bureau New York (100-80311) 40% 56 2 Washington Field (100-17532) 5

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NEUNSON'S activities from the time he first went to Russia from the United States were reviewed and he adhered to the basic story previously furnished by him, as set forth in reference reports. Some changes were made, however, by him as concerns the spelling of certain names and some additional information was furnished.

NEUNSON furnished additional information concerning the identity of persons who interviewed him on behalf of the NKVD at Voronezh prior to his departure from Russia to the United States in 1940. This information is set forth hereinafter during his discussion of one contact with Russian Consulate personnel in New York City during 1946.

There was no change in the information furnished previously concerning his original contact with the Russian Consulate in New York City in 1940. He explained that his next contact with the Consulate was in either 1944 or 1945, at which time he had proceeded personally to the Consulate concerning the transmission of packages to Russia. At this time, he was turned over to YAKOVLEV. During the conversation, YAKOVLEV inquired concerning the quality of the work being done by the Russian inspectors at the BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, where NEUNSON was employed. He did not, however, request that NEUN-SON observe or report to any Russian official concerning work done in the future by these inspectors. He advised NEONSON that at some time in the future, which time was unspecified, a Russian political worker would contact him. At the same time, and in an apparently joking manner, YAKOVLEV chided NEUNSON for not having furnished the Consulate with his Philadelphia address, inasmuch as the latest address they had for him was one in Detroit. His specific comment was, "Do you forget

NEUNSON advised that he subsequently returned to Philadelphia, and two or three months later was contacted by an individual whom he now names as BOULANOV; that BOULANOV told him he was from Washington; that he had a brief case which contained a file from which he took a page which he referred to in his conversation with NEUNSON. BOULANOV further said that there was an order that he must see the place where the



PH 100-1886

trials were held for the locomotives being manufactured for the Russian Government; that in addition, there was an order for NEUNSON to take him to that place. He did not elaborate as to who had issued the order During his conversation with NEUNSON at this time, he criticized the nature of the trials given the locomotives in question, and likewise. criticized the actions of the Russian inspectors at the BALDWIN LOCO-MOTIVE plant. NEUNSON them proceeded to take BOULANOV to the BALDWIN plant at Eddystone, Pennsylvania, as previously set forth in reference reports. He has advised that he did this in an effort to avoid antagonizing BOULANOV. Upon the return from the BALDWIN plant to Philadelphia, BOULANOV criticized NEUNSON and accused him of not being a "party member" and not having attended Russian clubs and advised that if NEON-SOM had any information at any time concerning anti-Communist feelings on the part of Russians or Poles living in the United States, that he should bring this information to Washington, where he should inquire for BOULANOV at the Russian Embassy. BOULANOV also asked NEUNSON why he did not accept Russian citizenship, to which NEUNSON claims he told BOULANOV that he was an American citizen and considers this country first. BOULANOV then replied that NEUNSON should "remember Moscow." NEUNSON states that this to him was an implied threat against relatives and friends in Russia. BOULANOV also mentioned to NEUNSON that he had attempted to reach him before but had been unsuccessful.

NEUNSON then stated that during the summer of 1946, he had been in New York City and he decided to stop in at the Russian Consulate and see YAKOVLEV on a friendly basis and to advise him of the fact that he had been contacted by BOULANOV. At this time, YAKOVLEV informed NEUNSON that some "guests" had tried to visit NEUNSON, unsuccessfully, on a couple of occasions. YAKOVLEV also gave to NEUNSON at this time a number of copies of Russian articles, including copies of "New Times" and "Moscow News." YAKOVLEV instructed NEUNSON that he was to distribute this literature to his friends in Philadelphia. NEUNSON, however, advised that he never did distribute this literature, and ultimately destroyed it.

NEUNSON advised that there had been no further contact with Russian officials until the spring of 1947. At this time, he again



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PH 100-1888

went to New York City and visited the Consulate to inquire of YAKOV-LEV the reasons why his family was not permitted to come to the United States. He said that on this occasion, YAKOVLEV was not available at the Consulate and that he was taken to an individual by the name of KOUZNETZOV, whom he recognized as having been a lieutenant in the NKVD at Voronezh when he had been previously arrested in about 1933. He said that KOUZNETZOV was one of the individuals who had questioned him at Voronezh and had decided on his case concerning the degree of punishment. He further stated that KOUZNETZOV recognized him on the occasion of his visit to the Consulate in 1947 and asked him how he had gotten to this country. KOUZNETZOV advised NEUNSON that the troubles of his family in Russia had been caused directly by his efforts to get them out of Russia, and that he should cease such efforts. KOUZ-NETZOV also advised NEUNSON that he should "hold his tongue" and not speak concerning conditions in Russia and of his arrest, and not to think of returning to the USSR because he knew what would happen. He also told him that NEUNSON was not "too far away for them to reach." And the control of th

During the interview with KOUZNETZOV, an individual whom NEUNSON identified as either VORONOV or VORONIN, brought some papers to KOUZNETZOV concerning a separate matter. KOUZNETZOV showed this individual the letter which NEUNSON had furnished from the American Consul in Moscow concerning his attempts to have his family brought to the United States. NEUNSON said that he also recognized VORONOV as being a member of the NKVD who had participated in his interrogation at the time of his arrest in Voronezh.

It should be noted that in reference report dated February 13, 1948, NEUNSON has previously stated that the instant interview at the Russian Consulate was conducted by KOUZNETZOV and MELNIKOV, rather than KOUZNETZOV and VORONOV. This discrepancy was pointed out to NEUNSON, who advised at this time that MELNIKOV had not participated in the interview, but that he had merely overheard MELNIKOV'S name mentioned while he was in the reception room of the Consulate awaiting the interview with KOUZNETZOV.

NEUNSON returned to a discussion of matters incident to his departure from the USSR for the United States in 1940, and pointed

. il Bureau of Investigation United States Department or Justice New York 7, New York CXEMP OF DECVASSIFIC Director, FBI APPROPRIATE AGENCIE WALTER CARL NEUNSON, WA. AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING Vladimir Carl Nuinkow INTERNAL SECURITY - R SLIP (S) OF Dear Sir: Reference is made to New York teletype and letter to the Bureau dated January 18th and 21st, 1946 respectively captioned: "UNKNOWN SUBJECT Residing at 7227 Paschall Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.: Internal Security - Ra wherein information was set out in detail regarding will be noted in referenced communications that the subject In view of the above, Bureau authority has been requested and received for the placing of a mail cover on the residence of YAKOVLEV at Apartment 19, 3 West 108 Street, New York City. To date this mail cover has been unproductive. However, it is believed that a discreet investigation, including spot check surveillances, of the present activities of ANATOLI Bureau author-YAKOVLEV is warranted, and, ity is requested to conduct such investigation. Reference is also made to letter from the Washington Field Office dated February 5. 1946 transmitting twelve photographs of the subject to the Philadelphia Office. It is suggested that as soon as possible the Philadelphia Office furnish copies of this photograph to the New York Office since it is highly probable that the subject 7/10/87 Classified by 3002 NOT , Very truly yours, Declassify on: DABI VOO-35843_ Philadelphia 3 FEB 18 NY 100-24 FORVICTORY BUY TCK:MJF 100-80311

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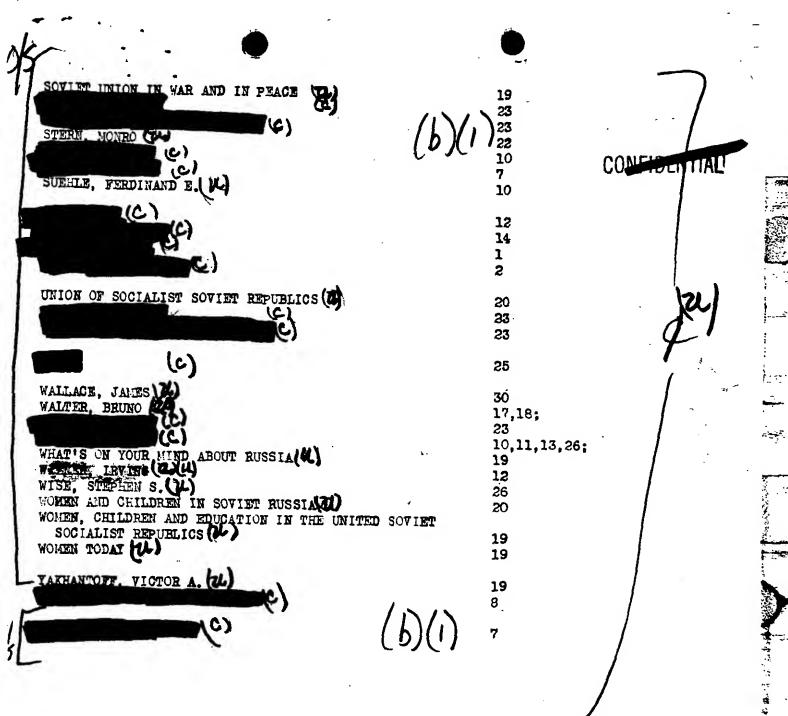
In a column written in the Detroit News on Jamery 29, 1945, by PHILLIP ADIER, it was revealed that a conference preliminary to the city-wide clothing drive was held by the Jewish Committee of the Russian War Relief at Webster Hall on instant date. ADLER revealed that the conference was an all day affair and that more than two hundred delegates representing seventy-four organizations participated in instant conference. He revealed that Sionistis, Assimilationists, Orthodox Rabbis and free thinkers, business man, professional and labor were represented at instant conference. Furthermore, that the conference went on record in the name of Detroit's one hundred thousand Jews. It was decided they would do this in view of all they did to help the drive for the clothing for Russia. [26]

It is to be noted that ANATOL TAKOVLEY, Secretary fo the Soviet Consulate in New York was a Soviet representative at this conference. He conveyed his government's greeting and gratitude to the work of the Jewish organizations in Detroit in connection with the Russian War Relief activities.

JANUARY 31, 1945

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number is listed to JACO PIEROT, Jr., 40 West 72nd Street, New York City.

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Confidential Informant T-1 advised

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NY 100-13515 7(-) 9/5 (b)(i) Confidential Informent T-1 also advised that 95 In connection with the Red army Day celebration held on February 22nd at Carnegie Hall in New York City under the audices of the (b)(i) RWR, a newspaper article appearing in the New York newspaper PPAW indicated that the speakers at the celebration included Major-General DONALD H. CONNOLLY, former Commanding General of the Persian Calf, Commission; Lt. FERDINAND E. SUEHLE, American fighter pilot; EUGENE KXKISSELEV, Soviet Consul General Major KONSTANTIN SERCEEY of the Red Army; HAROLD H. HELM, a director of HER; and the Rev. LAMES CREEKE of the Cathedral of St. John According to Confidential Informant Tol on (b)(i)

NY 100-13515 9/3 120) (b)(i) ZO (3) 95 (6)(1) 79 According to T-1 on (3) Collection -14-



United States Department of Justice Rederal Bureau of Investigation

New York 7, New York

April 5, 1951

April 5, 1951

7-9-87

Classified by 3042 July DADA

Declassify on:

86-1840 eV

Re: SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV Wa.

Dear Sir:

Re New York letter 8/15/50.

INDEXED - 97

Reference letter contains a summation of information on DANIEL H. and JOHN H NAGDIEL.

الهارية المعتبي وأراضأ وواحدا الراوان ويرفعون وبالمنطوع فالرادية المعتموم Les Angeles has advised the MAGDIKIS are now residing in that city for reasons herinafter set forth. Bureau permission is requested for Les Angeles to interview them regarding the origin and details of their association with SEMENOV. Also of considerable interest is the identity of SEMENOV'S successor as their centact with Amtorg.

RECORDED - 97

LA (100-22105 (Encl. 1) cc: SAN FRAN. (100-24074)

cc: NY 100-81485

cc: NY 65-14867

JEF:mbm

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Letter to Director, FBI NY 100-54127

The New York Office is cognizant of the MAGDIELS Communist and pro-Soviet sympathies as indicated in referenced letter. However, it is felt that determining from the MAGDIELS the identity of

August 8, 1944 set forth in Bureau letter of February 23, 1951.

(15)

It is felt that developing information on would justify the interview even though no other information was obtained. In this connection it is suggested that Les Angeles consider holding separate simultaneous interviews; also during the initial line of questioning,

A copy of this letter is being furnished San Francisco in the event they have a suggested line of inquiry to submit regarding MAGDIELS contacts with RHEIFETS.

Los Angeles is being forwarded with a copy of the subject's photograph furnished by Siarry GOLD has identified this photograph as the best likeness to subject as he knew him in 1944.

Very truly youpe,

-2-

UNITED TATES GOVERNMENT Office Memorandum . DATE: May 21, 1951

Director, FBI

FROM 1

SAC, Salt Lake City SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV, Was.

SUBJECT:

ESPIONACE - R

(Bufile 100-47083)

Rebulet dated May 9, 1951.

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED AND DATE 112 12 13 BY 30 43 PULL Dr. THOMAS HENRY MORAY, 2484 South 5th East, Salt Lake City, Utah, was interviewed on May 16, 1951, by SAs DEMMAR L. RSON and THOMAS A. DOBBIE, JR. Dr. MORAY stated that he met JOHN and DANIEL MADDIEL approximately twenty-five years ago in Salt Lake City, Utal

Dr. MORAY stated that in the late 1920's he invented a device to extract electrical energy from the air. He has attempted to interest the United States Government in this invention, as well as many private organizations in this country, without success. Finally JOHN and DANIEL MAGDIEL stated that they would like to see Russia use this new invention in their second Five Year Plan, and in this regard JOHN MAGDIEL contacted the Russian Embassy in this country. In October, 1929, JOHN MAGDIEL contacted Dr. MORAY, stating a Russian scientist was in town to see his invention. JOHN MACRIEL subsequently brought a Russian, whom Dr. MCRAY knew as A. A. TAKOVLEV, to his laboratory.

INDEXED - 35 1 100 - 47083 - 1 RECORDED - 35 MAY 126 1951 37 SUPPLY SUPP DLL:mbe 65-112h

cc: Los Angeles

New York City

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86-1840,09-1)2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

To: Director, FBI

Re: SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV, WSS.

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Dr. MORAY was shown a photograph of ANATOLI ANTONOVICH AKOVLEV. However, he stated that the YAKOVLEV with whom he had contact in 1929 was not identical with this person. Dr. MORAY described A. A. YAKOVLEV as follows:

Age 6:
Height 200
Weight Heavy set
Build Light
Complexion Bushy, full set

Following Dr. MCRAY's return to Salt Lake City, he received a letter from DANIEL MAGDIEL, who had traveled to Russia regarding MORAY's invention. b71 Dr. MCRAY replied, stating that he could not agree with YAKOVIEV and other representatives of the Amtorg Trading Company regarding his invention and that he did not desire to "do business" with Russia.



LIFE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF MISTIGA 251階 .norise et SHINGTON FROM NEW YORK UNSUB, SAM, HARRY GOLD, INFORMANT, ESP - R. BUREAU IS REQUESTED THROUGH THE STATE DEPT TO ASCERTAIN THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF SEMEN MOSEMENOV, IDENTIFIED AS SAM, AND ANATOLI YAKOVLEV, TENTATIVE SEMEN MARKOVITCH SEMENOV BORN, MARCH ONE, LY IDENTIFIED AS JOHN. NINETEEN ELEVEN, ODESSA, RUSSIA. NINETEEN THIRTY SIX - THIRTY SEVEN WAS A RESEARCH WORKER IN MOSCOW TEXTILE INSTITUTE. ENTERED US AT NY JANUARY EIGHTEEN, THIRTY EIGHT FOR ATTENDANCE AT MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. DEPARTED US FOR PANAMA APRIL TWELVE, FORTY ONE. RE-ENTERED US APRIL THIRTY, FORTY ONE. WAS CHIEF OF ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, AMTORG, AND SGPC. DEPARTED US SEPT. TWENTY SIX, FORTY FOUR FROM KALAMA. WASHINGTON. UNVERIFIED REPORTS PLACED HIM IN US IN NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN WITH UN. INS RECORDS SHOW NO RE-ENTRY AFTER NINETEEN FORTY FOUR DEPARTURE. ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV BORN MAY THIRTY ONE, NINETEEN ELEVEN AT BORELOGLEBSK, RUSSIA. ENTERED US ON FEB. FOUR, FORTY ONE, SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA ABOARD SS ECUADOR DESTINED FOR USER CONSULATE AS CLERK JUN 21 FORTY SIX VIA SS AMERICA CONSTINED FOR PARIS, FRANCE, WAS EMPLOYED AS CLERK AND VICE CONSUL, USSR PONSULATE, NYC, ACCOMPANIED BY WIFE ANASTAS IA.



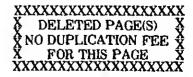


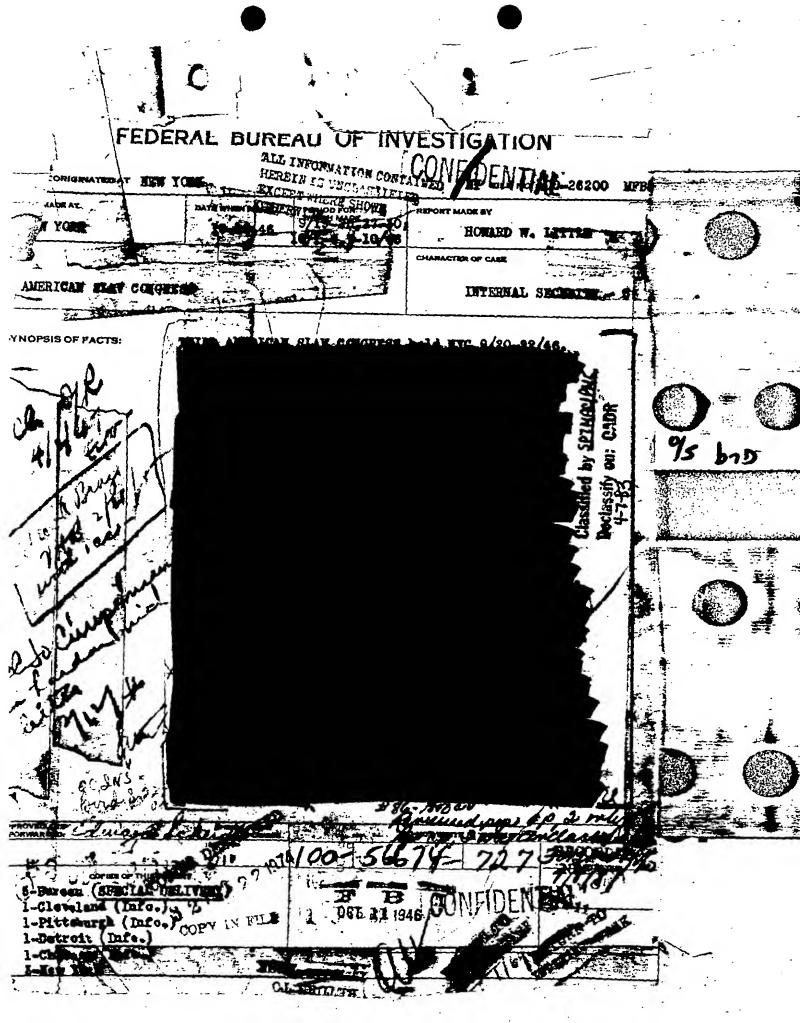


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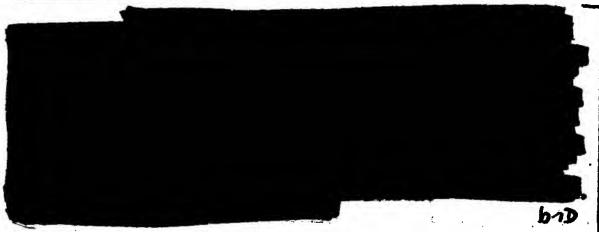


CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-26200

*the Slavic peoples will play an equally outstanding role as they did in defeating Hitlerite Germany. I wish the participants of this Congress all the success in the world.**

It is to be further noted that Confidential Informant whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised the New York Field Division that General KAROL SWIERCZEWSKI was a principal speaker at the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade fifth annual convention which was held at the Fraternal Club House, 110 West 18th Street, New York City, on September 21, 1946. The informant advised that SWIERCZEWSKI sation the speaker's platform with the Polish Consul General, JAN GALLICZ, acting Consul SAMISE (ph.) of Yugoslavia and Vice Consul ANATOLE HAKOVIEV of the Soviet Union, and the Consular representative, HENBY FORMAN of Czechoslovakia. The informant stated that SWIERCZEWSKI made a triumphant entry into the clubhouse and spoke in Polish



It might be noted that in the October 8, 1946, issue of "RUSKY GOLOS", page 1, appeared the following notice:

*ATTENTION

*The farewell dinner in honor of the guests of the American Slav Congress set for this evening for unforseen reasons has been cancelled.

/s/ The Committee

CONFIDENTIAL

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COPY

Third American Slav Congress Manhattan Centre, New York, Ny. USA

Clipping from The Globe and Mail December 23rd, 1946.

ORDERED TO LEAVE AMERICA, UKRAINIAN VISUATOR DECLARES

Moscow, December 22 (AP) .-- Andre Malyshko, who recently returned to Kiev after a threemonths tour of the United States and Canada, charged in an article in Ukrainian Pravda that the United States department of justice forbade his group to appear before a Ukrainian organization in Detroit and "requested that we leave America immediately".

(Anatol Yakovlev, vice-consul of the Soviet consulate-general in New York, said October 10 that 11 U.S.S.R. citizens, including Malyshko; who were among 17 delegates to the third American Slav Congress in New York had been ordered home rather than comply with a justice department order for them to register as agents of a foreign power)

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Malyshko, a young poet, further charged that "progressive" Ukrainian newspapers in the United States, as well as the New York Russian-language daily Russki Golos were "terrorized" declaring that editors and contributors to these papers had been arrested and fined.

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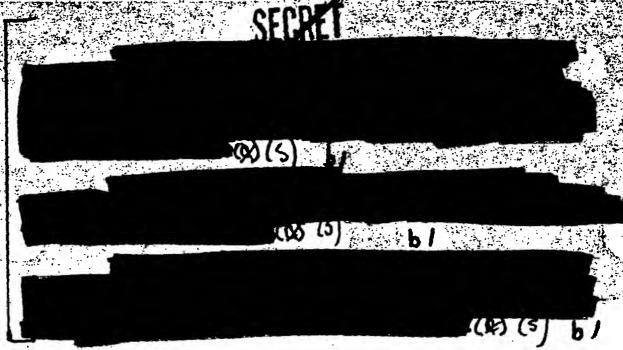
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on October 11, 1946, the Washington Post Newspaper carried an article with an Associated Press dateline under date of October 10, 1946, at New York, New York, stating that ANATOLYMAKOVLEY, Vice Consul Ceneral, USSR, at New York City, had stated that the Soviet Government, had recalled the 11 delegates of the USSR to the American Slay Congress.

On October 15, 1946, the Bureau advised that the two Polish Delegates to the All Slav Congress were General KAROL SWIERCZEWSKI and his aide, Major JANUS Z. KERZYWICKI, and that three additional delegates identified as Colonel JERZY KIRCHMAYER, Rev. WIODZIMIER LAWRYNOWICZ, and ARKA BOZEK had joined the first two delegates and reportedly arrived in the United States on October 10, 1946. The New York Field Division later advised that these last three named delegates had actually arrived in the United States in New York City at 8:00 A. M., October 9, 1946, by way of TWA Airlines, Flight #963-80.

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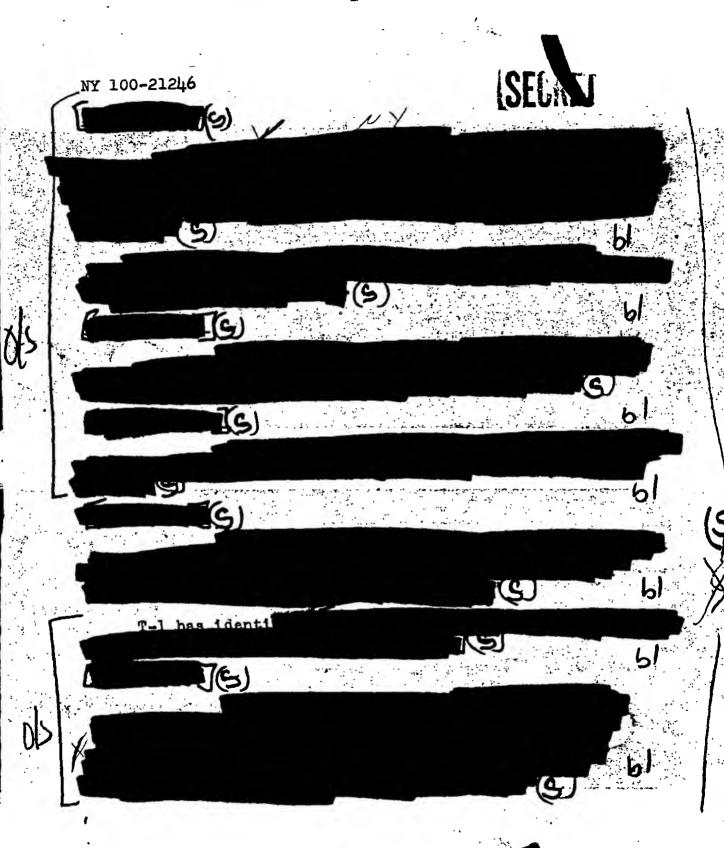
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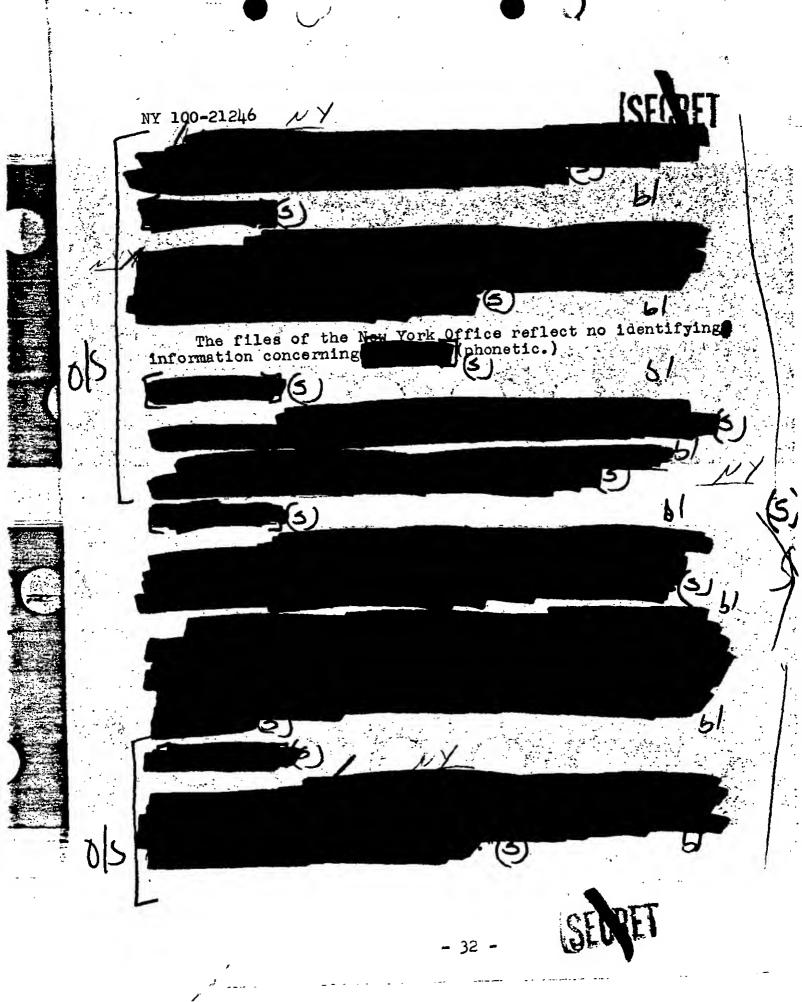
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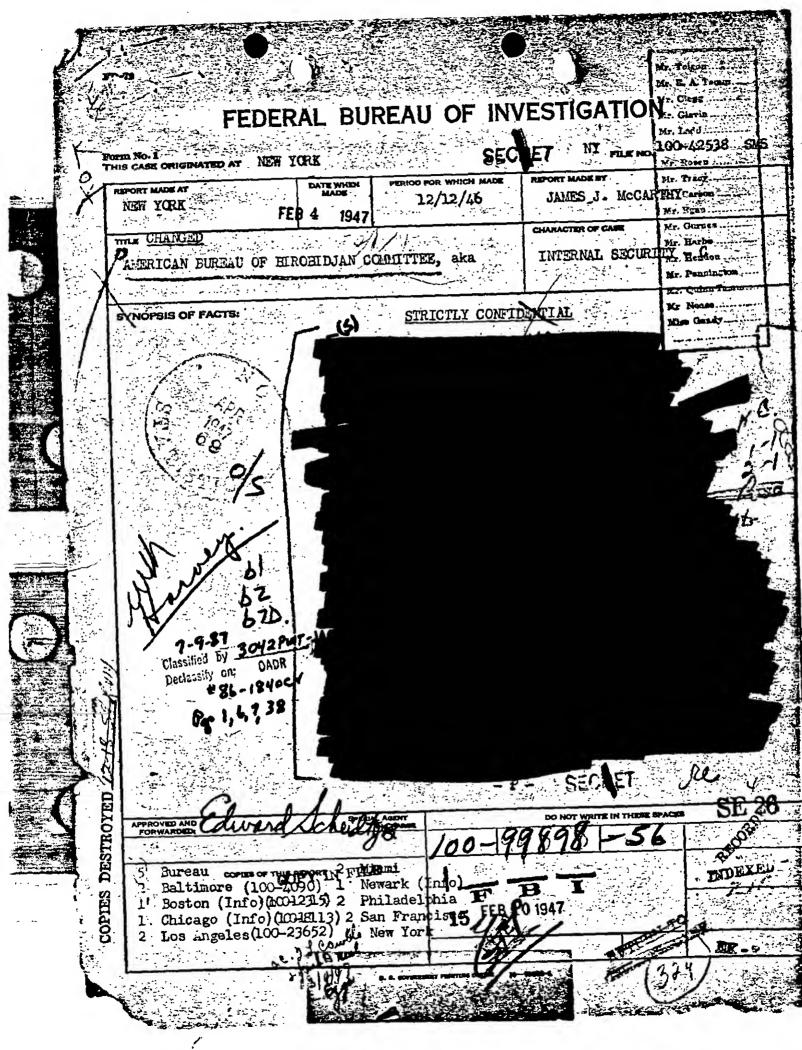
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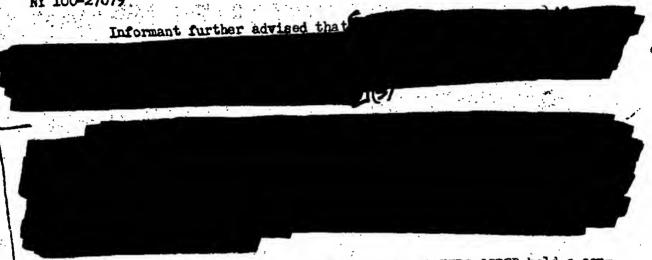
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1 NY FILE NO. 100-27079 CTC THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT EPORT MADE AT DATE WHEN MADE 7/28;9/4,20,21; JOHN T. MURPHY 12/6/45 NEW YORK 10/8,11,17,22, 25, 26, 29, 30; CHARACTER OF CASE TIME IDDIESH CULTURE ASSOCIATION, 11/1,5,6,16,30; aka liddisher Kultur Farbend, INTERNAL SECURITY 12/3/45 -Inc. PYCUF PACUF Classified by 3042 Pur-Jan Declassiny on: DADR Bureau file 100-116733. REFERENCE: Letter to Bureau, 9/4/45.
Report of Special Agent P. Joseph Kenney, Jr., New York, 4/24/45. DETAILS: COPIES OF THIS REPORT - Bureau I - Col.S.V.Constant, D of I, 2 SC 3 - New York 32 DEC 7 1945

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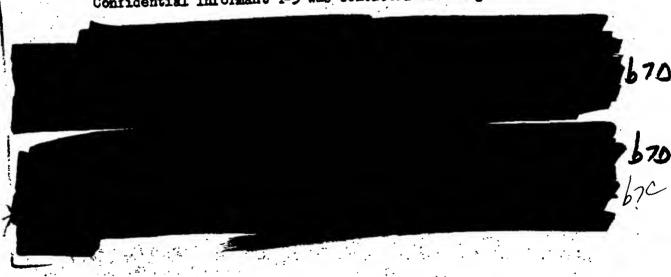
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The files reflected the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER held a conference in 1943 concerning their schools of the Jewish American section. The conference adopted resolutions concerning the future activities of the schools and among the resolutions was one to recognize ICUF as the only Jewish working class cultural association. Every TWO school must be a member of ICUF.

Confidential Informant T-3 was contacted with negative results. U



PENDING -



~ File No.: 100-15986 ASHIRCTON, D. Period: Report made by: Date Had**e:** 7/9,11,16-31; L. W. R. OBERGEORF: Washing Icu, D.C. ._ 8/1 to 9/15. CET 23 1946 LHEO: BJ, BGW, JC 20/46 Character: Title! SCHILL GOVERNMENT PURCHASING CONNISSION INTERNAL SECURITY. - R (Refer 5-IS) gynnysis of facts: XEROXED ORIGINAL RETAIN Confidential Informant notes no E 16711 Classified by 3 our Pw1/V/ Declassify on: OADR 1/10/87

PEFERENCE:

Bureau file 100-138643.

Report of Special Agent J. BERMARD COOK (A) dated September 17, 1946, at Mashington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent WALBERT STEWART, Jr., dated June 19, 1946, at Washington, D. C.

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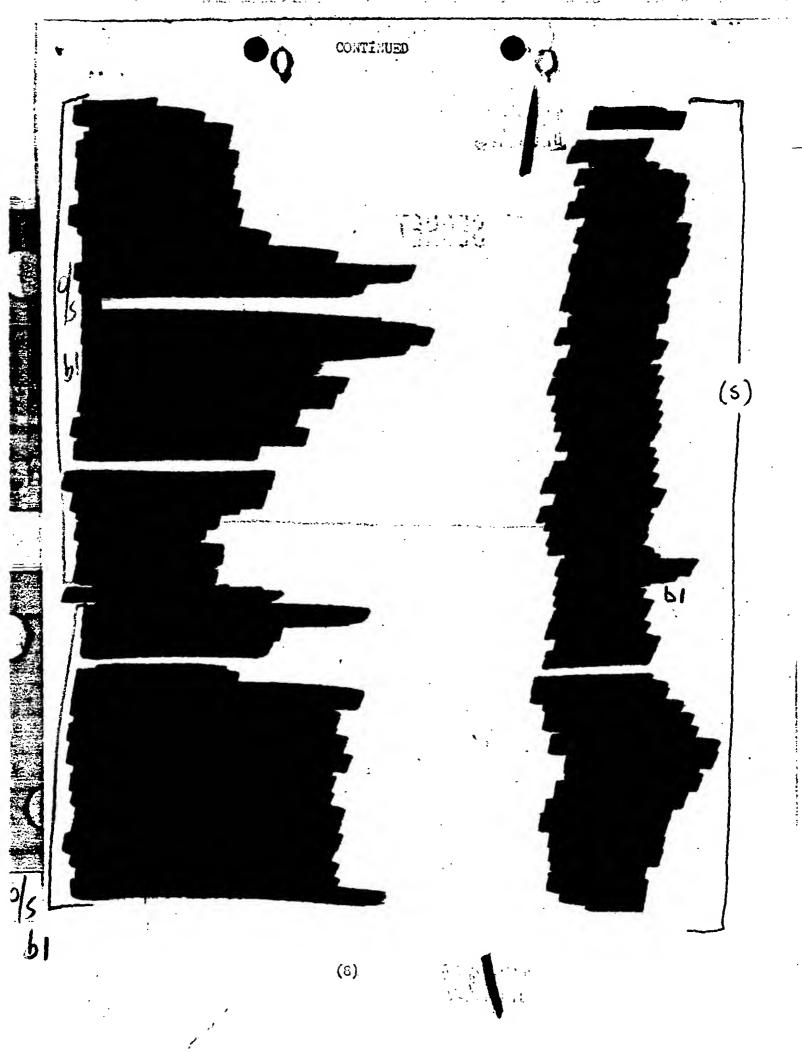
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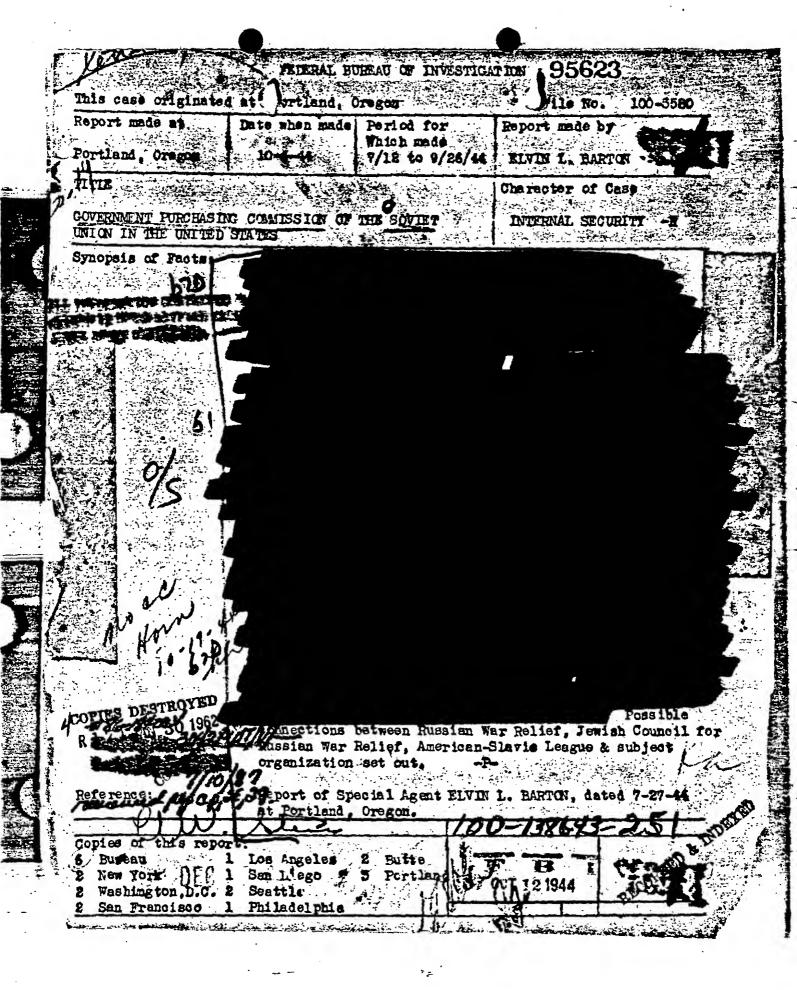
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SFP 100-5580 has stated that the Of further significance, information was received from by the New York Field office on May 6, 1944 wherein this informant envised that BORIS I. CNESIN resides in Portland, Oregon but is known to commute to various cities on the west coast in his alleged capacity as Inspector of Naval orders. Confidential Informant T-3 furnished information as to the following

POST DIR N.S.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NY FILE NO. 100-35071 DC DATE WHEN MAD NEW YORK THOMAS J. HURLEY, JR. (A) ma FELIX KUSMAN, was. Felix Kuzman, Felix Johan Ausman, Johan Felia, Johannes Felix Kuusman, Felix Bega, Felix Kusmann, Felix Harris, Felix Kussmann, Felix Kussman, Felix Auusmran, Felix Mausmarn, Felix Kursman Subject continues to reside at 150 Bennett Avenue NYC, and is currently associated with Civil Right SYNOPEIS OF FACTS: Congress as Financial Director. compact, September, 1940 suggested a campaign be started to demand the removal of JAMES FORRESTAL as Secretary of Navy. مشاملتك مهمسك منه ميكن فيكن في المساورة المساورة والمعامد والمساور والمتعادث التفاول المرابع المساود Bureau file 100-116288. REFERENCE: Report of SA MICHAEL J. McDONAGH, New York, 1/28/49. DETAILS: At New York, New York Dri July 12 19h9 Confidential Informant T-13, of Amoun reliability, advised that FELIX KUSMAN continues 4- HYOCK MARWIN Do reside at 150 Bennett Avenue, New York City. It 3/18 to be noted that subject resides at 150 Bennett Declassify on: OADR Avenue and not Bennett Street. According to the records of Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, subject, an 表示。在为论110年 COPIES DESTROYED 1-59 RECORDED (6) Bureau INDEXED - 101 1 San Francisco (info) 3 New York

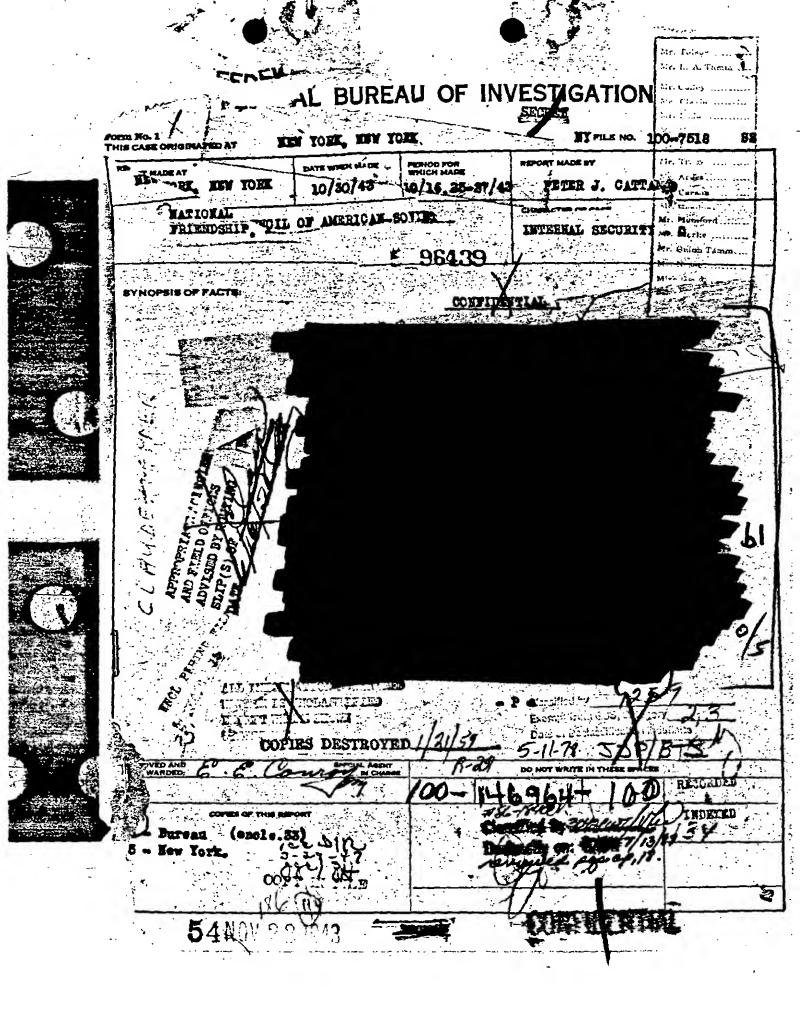
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alien, was born in Tallian, Estonia, March 25, 1909, and that he first arrived in the United States as a seamen on the SS Eggena in April; 1929 at Philadelphia. On February 17, 1937 he departed for Spain, serving as a Captain in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade 1937-1938. Subject was a stowaway on the SS Normandie, which arrived in New York City September 12, 1938. He was ordered deported which was later rescinded to allow him to go to Cubs and reenter the United States legally.

Subject filed his first citizenship papers June 14, 1940, Petition Number 464878, Alien Registration Number 4876640. Immigration and Natural nation Service on July 14, 1949 advised that they have no record of subject having received his final citizenship papers.

Subject active in state of the Veterans Abraham Lincoln Brigade and chaired meeting of this organization in September, 1947 which was addressed by GERHARDT EISLER. Subject National Organiser for Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and has been with that organization and its predecessor since 1938 to August, 1947. Subject is presently associated with Civil Rights Congress.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised 经分类支票。公司第二次,中国



CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-7518

members of the Army, Havy, and Marines at Cornell University, was listed CORLISS LAMONT, "widely known as probably the leading figure in the movement to sell Russian Communism to the American people". As previously reported, LAMONT is the Chairman of the MCAST.

On October 23, 1943, the first public announcement of speakers for the Congress appeared in the Daily Worker. It was announced that the Secretary of the Interior, HAROLD L. ICKES, would be the principal speaker at the November 8 mass meeting. Also mentioned as speakers were the new Soviet ambassador ANDREI A. GROWING, Senator CLAUD D. PEPPER, and others.

The Daily Worker continued, "Leaders in government, education, labor, science, prominent representatives of nationalities groups, and experts on women and child care will participate in the three day Congress. Among those who will speak are: LOUIS ADAMIC, famous anthor and head of United Committee of South Slavic Americans; Mrs. anthor and head of United Committee of South Slavic Americans; Mrs. ELANOR S., GIMEEL; DONALD; DU SHAME; The Hational Education Association; ELLANOR S., GIMEEL; DONALD; DU SHAME; The Hational Education Association; DONOTHY THOMPSOH, noted columnist; Mrs. HORMAN de R. WHITEHOUSE, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. VLADIMIR I. LEREDENKO, Russian Red Cross representative in the United States; Dr. FRANK B. FEWERT, president of the Mational Academy of Sciences; Dr. V. K. JEWERT, president of the Mational Academy of Sciences; Dr. V. K. ZWORYKIN, head of the ECA laboratories; Professor C. E. A. WINSLOW of Tale University; Dr. L. C., DUNE, executive officer of the Zoology Department, Columbia University; Dr. WALTER B. CANNON of Harvard University; Professor HAROLD URBY, Hobel prise winner and discoverer of the sity; Professor HAROLD URBY, Hobel prise winner and discoverer of the heavy hydrogen atom; JOSEPH A. DAVIES and ORSON WELLES.

The Daily Worker on October 26, 1943, announced that LOUIS ADANIC would be chairman of the Panel discussion entitled "Soviet Union a Lamily of Matione", and stated that papers would be presented by the following speakers:

ANATOLY TRACOULAY of the U.S.S.R. Consulate, who will discuss "The Mational Policy of the Soviet Union"; Mrs. CATHERIES STANGLOW, prominent Lithmanian leader, who will discuss the "Yolce of the Mewest Republic"; Dr. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER of Harvard University, who will talk on "A Megro Looks at the Soviet Union"; JOSEPH A. SALEREO president of the Massachusetts State CIO, who will talk on "Italy and the Soviet Union".

Also expected, the article stated, was a talk by a prominent Armenian on "The Family of Mations by a Former Member of the Family", as well as "The Jew and the U.S.S.R.". It is interesting to note that at this late date, the MCASF has apparently been unsuccessful in its attempts to secure a prominent Jew to speak at the Congression.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK, E. Y. NOV 19 1943 11/4-10/43 PETER J. CATTAREO CHARACTER CASE RATIONAL COURCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET YRIEND— SHIP, INC CLASS & EIT. REMSON - FOUND AND THE COURCIL STATE OF THE COURT OF T	REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR	REPORT MADE BY	00-7518 NVW
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Second American-Soviet Friendship Congress sponsored by M.C.A.S.F held at Second American-Soviet Friendship Congress sponsored by M.C.A.S.F held at Hotel New Yorker and Madison Square Garden 11/6.7,8/43. General theme of Congress stressed greater US-USSR cooperation and praise of Soviet accomplishments in all fields. Communist officials, leaders and sympathizers prominent in promotion and activity of Congress. Communist Party National Committee mem- as bers ALEXANDER TRADHTENDERG and ROT MUDSUS, MAX REDACHT. General Secretary I.V.O THEODORS BAYER and JESSICA SMITH of "Soviet Russia Today" and other significant figures in attendance at various panels. Almost 2000 organization and trade union delegates and individuals registered for Congress sessions which included I uncheon addressed by NO Mayor LAUGARDIA, SH HUBERT WILKINS, who forecast day-when USSR would tower above US. EDGAR SHOW, DOHOTHY THOMPSON, and others. Panels attended by NOO to 1000 persons, dealt with Soviet women and child care, education, nationalities, science, medicine and trade unions, with emphasis on Soviet achievements by prominent authorities, who urged emilation of Soviet example. Several negro speakers added emphasis to remarks of others who praised on Soviet achievements by prominent authorities, who urged emilation of Soviet example. Several negro speakers attrade unions, with emphasis on Soviet achievements by prominent authorities, who urged emilation of Soviet example, Several negro speakers attrade union panel work NOTESPER CURRAN, FRILIP VAN CELDER of I.U.M.S.W.A. and T.W.U. MICHAEL J. WILL, who called for second front. Bationalities Fanel heard JOSEPH SALERRO, President, Nass, OIO, who called for People's Republic in Italy, Dr. Fellix SOMNHIM, who voiced need for reorganization of Germany by Germans, LOUIS ADAMIC, who recom- mended confederation of Balkan countries through social revolution, and others, similar groups on sale at all sessions. Congress closed on third might with mass really attended by approximately 20,000 and addr	COST CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF		BYTEM-D	INTERNAL SECURIT	CRMATION CONT
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GIBBS of the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York, who spoke briefly on the contribution of Girl Scouts for the help of children in foreign countries, including Russia.

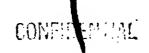
Following the discussion a resolution was proposed and adopted endorsing the Moscow Pact, the work of the H.C.A.S.F. and called for the establishment of a committee of education by the N.C.A.S.F. to formulate plans for the inter-change of educators with the USSR. The resolution had been typed out and was obviously prepared in advance; also evidencing previous planning was a message of greetings to the teachers of the Soviet Union from the teachers of New York City, proposed by an un-named member of the sudience who had been noticed constantly in conference with the girls in attendance. .

A youth of high school age then arose and read a message of. greetings from the high school students of New York to the high school students of Russia. The education panel dosed with the adoption of another resolution which had been proposed and was patently given previous consideration. resolution called for the N.C.A.S.T. to arrange a nation-wide committee to examine and review material available and used on the subject of the USSR, which would "vigorously" recommend changes, improvements and enlargements of such material. As the audience left the north ballroom, their attention was called to many books on Soviet topics on sale at the rear of the room, and distributed gratis were copies of the American-Russian' Institute's bulletin "Russia At War". The issues circulated were No. 24 of February 5, 1942, which contains an article on "Soviet Schools And Defense Preparedness", and No. 30 of April 30, 1942, which consists of a four page article on Youth In The Soviet War Effort". Copies of these bulletins are available in the New York file of this case.

Further evidence of the N.C.A.S.F. s plans to organize a committee of educators were printed cards distributed to the audience which read "I am interested in hearing further about the plans for forming a committee of educators to work for closer relations between the teachers and students of the United States and the Soviet Union". The cart contains space for the signer's name and address and organization representative. A copy of this card is also available at the New York Office in the file of this case.

NATIONALITIES PANEL

This panel was held on the following day, Sunday, November 7. 1943, in the grand ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker, beginning at 11:00 A.M.



and continuing until shortly after 1:30 P. M. This panel, attended by approximately 600 people, was chaired by LOUIS ADAMIC, listed on the program as President of the United Committee of South Slavic Americans. Mr. ADAMIC opened the panel on the note that only the United States, the USSE, and India were countries composed of so many different racial groups and that the United States, in a sense, is an experiment in developing and interpreting the expression of so many racial groups. He praised Russia's handling of the question of racid and sex equality, referring to Article No. 123 of the Soviet Constitution which calls for the equality of the rights of citizens of the USSE, irrespective of their nationality or race in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life. He declared there was no conflict between the United States and Russia since their common objective was the equalization of all opportunities. He then introduced ANATOLY TAKOVLOV as a Soviet engineer and a graduate of the University of Moscow.

TAKOVLOV also referred to the motley array of nations incorporated in the Soviet Union and Russia's masterful handling of racial and national equality. He told how in order to raise its level to that of other nations, Russia had developed her own engineers, artists, writers, etcetera. He explained the opportunities given the natives of the minority Soviet Republics to further their education in universities and colleges of their own without discrimination. TAKOVLOV quoted statistics on the progress of the Republic of Kirghizia as an example. He figuratively unfurled the banner of Russia against the Nazi horrors and called for the equality of all nations and the brotherhood of man.

The next speaker was Professor D. H. KABAKJIAN of the University of Pennsylvania. Professor KABAKJIAN entitled his talk "Comments On The Family Of Nations By An Armenian" and traced his advancement in this country, attributing it to the opportunities available. He said he has been for twenty years a friend of the Soviet Union and that his friendship and love for it was based on its treatment of Armenia. He launched into a justification of Russia's "acceptance" of Armenia into the Soviet Union following her devastation in the First World War and subsequent horror. He assured the audience that Armenia had been invited to join the Soviet Union as a full member and not as a protectorate, and that its prosperity today springs from the help that was given by the USSR. He denied that any attempt had been made to absorb Armenia as a cultural nation and said that she had been allowed to develop her own culture and language. He closed by saying that the United States stood for the equality of allmen and that the USSR stood for the equality of all nations admitted this.

A negro, Dr. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER of Howard University, the



YAKOVLOV, ANATOLY

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AJD: BGW Rederal Bureau of Investigation. 65-3683 United States Department of Justice Washington Field Division, 1435 K Street, N.W. Washington 25, D. C. March 4, 1944 Director, FBI CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON, D.C. ESPIONAGE - CZ Dear Sir: Through the cooperation of whose identity is known to the Bureau, it has now been learned that rosylcio RECORDED COPIES DESTROYED - SA RIOT #86-1840CV Classified by Goese

CONFIDENTIAL



On June 10, 1945, the MCASF sponsored a public lecture by JOHANNES STEEL entitled "Europe Today." The event was held at the John Hancock Hall at 8 pm and the day was a Sunday evening. This lecture was attended by Informants T12 and T13. The following information was obtained from these informants concerning STEEL's lecture:

The hall was filled to capacity, an estimated 800 people being in attendance. Each paid 78 cents for his ticket. The program was opened by an unidentified individual believed possibly to be HUGH BABB who simply and without embellishment introduced ELIA/WINTER. ELIA WINTER described herself as a Moscow correspondent for the "New York Post" and declared that she was exceedingly pleased to introduce so learned a fellow as the featured speaker. Miss WINTER's true name is Mrs. LINCOLNYSTEFFINS, according to "The Red Network," which further describes her as a Soviet propagandist.

Miss WINTER in her complimentary introductory remarks concerning STEEL stated that he was a far-famed journalist and radio commentator who enjoyed the respect of his fellow workers. She further asserted that STEEL had been barred from Radio Station WHDH in Boston, Mass., and that in the question period following the lecture someone in the audience should ask him how the ban was placed upon him. Miss WINTER said that she believed that the "liberal and progressive people of Boston here present" would then take some affirmative action to protect the right of free speech of which Mr. STEEL had been deprived.

Mr. STEEL opened his lecture with the statement that he was biased and prejudiced just as every person was apt to be. He asserted that his bias was caused by a desire for truth. He then launched into a tirade directed against the American press and radio. He asserted that 75 per cent



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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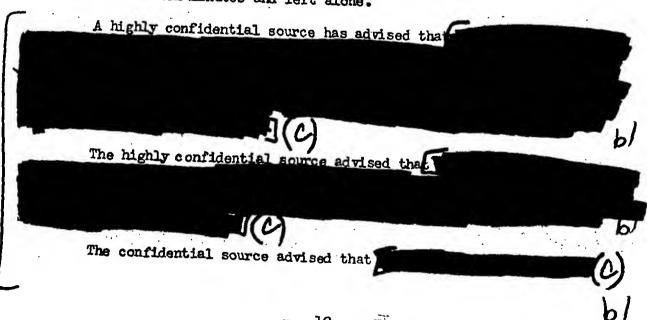
an industrial designer and that he has done work for many large American corporations. In the letter it was also pointed out that LOEWY was listed in "Who's Who" for 1941 in which it was stated that in 1938 he won the

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Bureau was advised in the letter that no investigation would be conducted concerning RAYMOND LOEWY unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau inasmuch as the applicant investigation had failed to develop any un-American or subversive inclinations on his part.

It will be noted that other leads set out in referenced report, dated August 28, 1946 in the TASS NEWS AGENCY file concerning individual employees of TASS in New York City, are being disregarded inasmuch as they will be covered in separate investigations which have now been started concerning these individuals.

On January 9, 1947, LAN ADOLTAN, suspected NKVD Agent and formerly the principal contact of ANATOLE YAKOVLEV, Vice Consul, Russian Consulate, New York City, while under surveillance by Special Agents R. P. WORTH and R. J. WORTH, contacted the TASS NEWS AGENCY office at Room 501, Associated Press Building, Rockefeller Plaza, New York. ADOMIAN was at the TASS office for about ten minutes and left alone.



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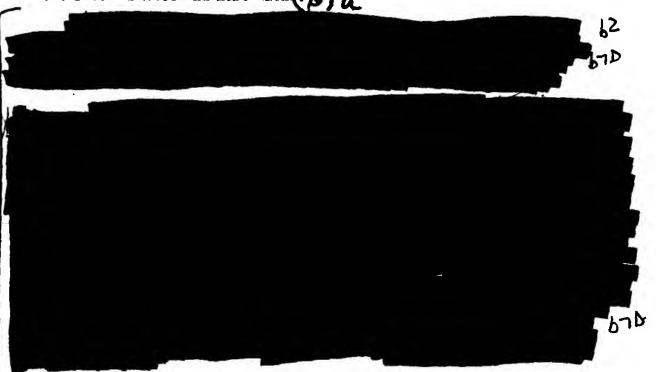
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while under surveillance by SAs R. P. WIRTH and R. J. WIRTH, called at the TASS NEWS AGENCY office, Room 501, 50 Rockefeller Plaza. He remained there for ten minutes and left alone.



Investigation in Washington, D. C. has reflected that LAURENCE TODD, Chief Correspondent of TASS, is a contact of MARY JANE KEENEY and her husband PHILIP OLIN, who are acquainted with HELEN and NATHAN CREGORY SILVERMASTER, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, MAURICE HALPERIN, ROBERT T. MILIER, III, URSULA WASSERMAN and JULES KORCHIER. Diformant CREGORY has stated that the foregoing Individuals are engaged in Soviet espionage.

On August 22, 1946, a surveillance was maintained by SAs KENNERLY R. CORRETT and HOMELL WEBB at the residence of JACK WARSALKA. 3317 R Street. Washington, D. C. WARSALKA is closely associated

LAURENCE TODD was observed to enter the

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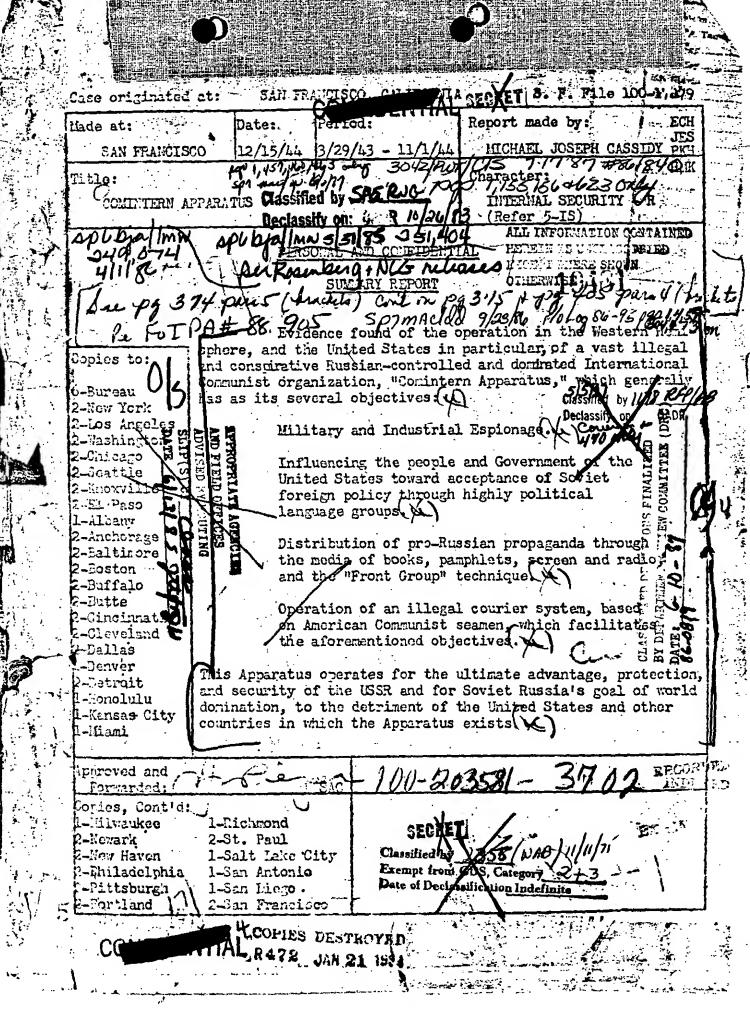
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San Francisco #100-17879

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There is set forth below information concerning various individuals located in the New York area who might be regarded as possibly being used in the general Comintern espicaage network.

ANATOLI ANTONINVICH YAKCVLEV

Gurman alias

YAKOVLEV, a Soviet citizen, resides at 6 East 87th Street, New York City, and is a clerk at the USSR Consulate, 7 East 61st Street, New . York. He was born May 31, 1911, at Borisolebsk, Venonezh, USSR, and arrived in the United States at San Pedro, California, on February 4, 1941. His wife's name is AMASTACIA YAKOVLEVA. YAKOVLEV was a Communist in Soviet Russia under the name of GURMAN.

ALEXANDRE SETEIOVICH FOLINE, alias

Alexandre Semenovich Fomin, Alexander Simeonovich, "Josephine"

FORME, a Soviet citizen, resides at 64 West 89th Street, New York City, and is employed as a clerk at the USSR Consulate in New York. He was born March 9, 1914, at Moscow, Russia, and arrived in the United States at San Francisco, California, on February 20, 1941. He recently married ZENAED V. OSIPOV, a student at Columbia University who arrived in this country on September 25, 1943. (9

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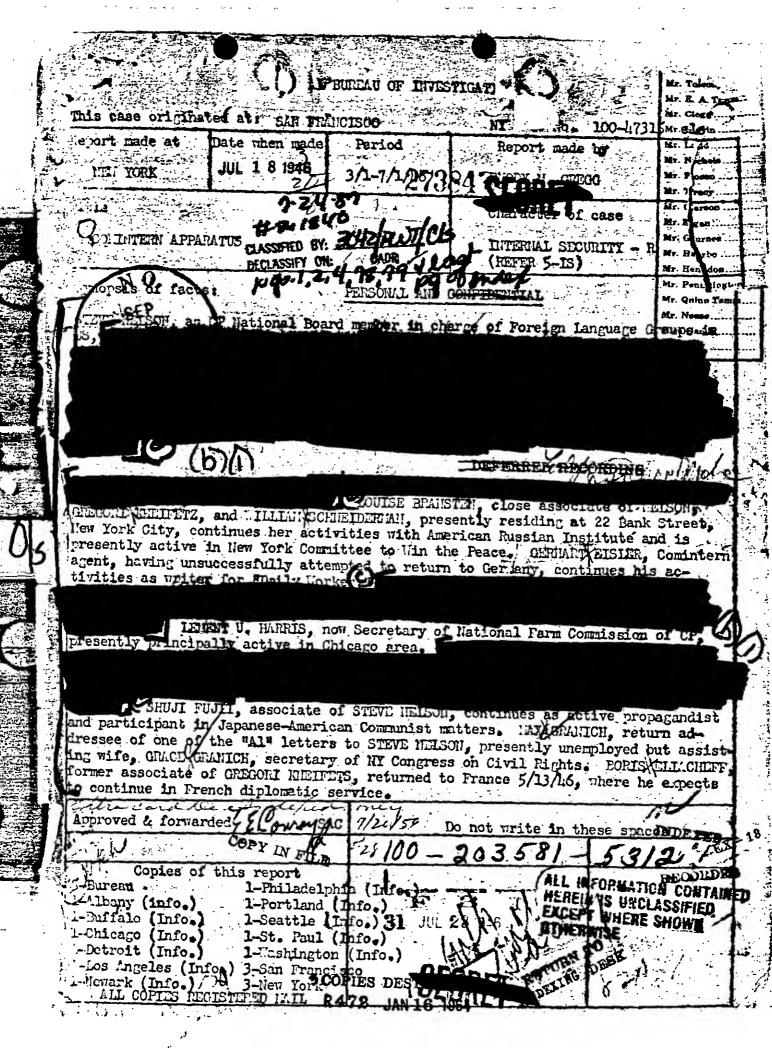
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^{*} Dunctes background information



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:r: 100-473**1**5

ARTHUR ADMIS! present whereabouts remain unknown but attempt of unidentified individual to contact VICTORIA STONE on April 22 and 23,
1946 may indicate possibility of his presence in MY area at that time.

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DONOTHER KEM! presently reported in loscow, but desirous of returning to

INTOH TIMOVLEY, clerk of USSR Consulate, NYC known to have been in contact with WILTER CLEL NEWSON, admitted NIVD agent, and to have been engaged in other apparently irregular activity. Old. WARLOPKOVI, reported NKVD agent, returned to Russia 12/13/45 as lid NURBER G. ROLTLINSKY, alleged successor to HIMILITY INTOZOV.

b/

HEONIL SATIGIDOFF, suspected of HKVD operations, reentered US on 5/13/46 with husband, POBLER Ingidoff, HEC correspondent in Moscow.

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PEFFERENCE: Burcau File 100-203581.
Report of Special Ligent Harvey E. Rath, New York, 4/5/46.

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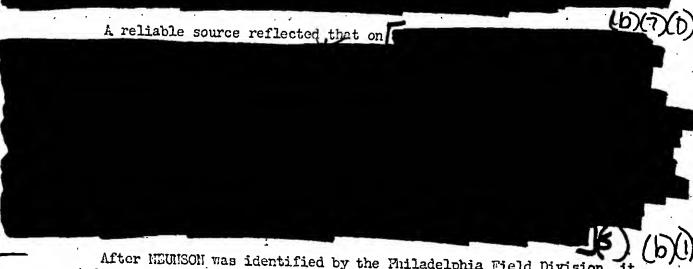


RE: AHATOLI ANTONOVICH TKOVLEV



This portion of the Comrap investigation was conducted by Special Agent Robert J_{\bullet} Wirth:

The subject was born at Borisoglebsk, U.S.S.R., on May 31, 1911. He was a passenger aboard the S.S. Ecuador, his United States visa having been issued by the American Embassy at Moscow. He was accompanied by his wife and gave his destination as the Russian Consulate, New York City, where he assumed his duties as a Clerk on May 8, 1941. He was a student at the Engineering and Economic Institute, Moscow, from 1936 to 1941. Subject resides at 3 West 108th Street, Apartment 19, 1941. He was a privately owned automobile. This is believed to be of some significance in view of the fact that information has recently been received from a reliable source to the effect that



After NEUNSON was identified by the Philadelphia Field Division, it was ascertained that he was born in Pennsylvania on March 19, 1908 of Russian parents and went to Russia in 1926 with his parents. He resided there until 1940 where he secured a machinist's education and was employed by the Russian Government. He reentered the U.S. in 1940 or 1941 and was employed at the Philadelphia Navy yard for a month. He then secured employment at BALLETH'S LOCOLOTIVE TORKS at Eldystone, Pennsylvania, in 1941 and is still employed there. He has an American wife, EDMA MAE EDMONSON TEUNSON who resides with him:



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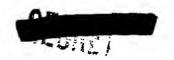
NY 100-47315

ADDITAN resides in an apartment house at 53 West 72nd Street. An L. ADDITAN was listed in the payroll records of the ALTORG TRADING COPP. in 1939 and in 1941. His name also appeared in a pamphlet entitled "Volunteers for Liberty" published by the ABRAHAH LINCOLM DRIGADE in November of 1943. Information has also been received to the effect that he set the music for a poem about Stalingrad.

During the week of May 20; 1946, ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV flew by plane to Moscow, Russia, via Stockholm, Sweden. On this trip YAKOVLEV was accompanied by a courier named IV. P. H. SSENIO. On this trip YAKOVLEV is believed to have been acting as a special courier and will shortly return to the U.S.



ES: NAMES -: 8,34 STACKEL, JACK 28, STAROBIN, JOSEPH 69, STEELE, JOHANNES 59, STEINGEISER, SAM 8, STEUBEN, JOHN STEVENS, DONALD 2,60,61,62,66,67,68,69, STONE, VICTORIA 70,71,73,74, 51, SZCZECHONSKI; CLARENCE FRANCIS 1,25, TEMPI, HERTA 8, THOMPSON, ROBERT 26,37, TRACHTENBERG, ALEXANDER 65, TRADE UNION LEAGUE FOR JEWISH UNITY 62, TROTSKY, LEON 87, UREY, HAROLD C. 10, WAGENKNECHT, ALFRED 22, WALLACE, HENRY 16,17, WATT, GEORGE 11, WEBER, JOSEPH RUICH WEGMAN, SAMUEL J. 45,46, 5, WEINBERG, JOSEPH 8, WEINER, WILLIAM 8, WEINSTOCK, LOUIS WEISS, MAX 22, WELLS, DAN 61. WENZ, GOTTLOB 86, WHITMAN, HORACE S. 9, WILLIAMS, ESTHER SWEITZER 8, WILLIAMSON, JOHN 10,11, WINTER, CARL 81. WITCZAK, IGNACY 8,12,30,33, WOLFF, MILTON 2,79, YAKOVLEV, ANATOLI A. 78. YAKOVLEV, ANATOLI ANTONOVICH 80, ZABOTIN, NIKOLAS 88, ZALCMANIS, JANIS 24, ZHUKOV, MARSHAL 86, ZLATOFSKY, ONE 5, ZUBILIN, VASSILI M.





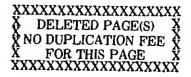


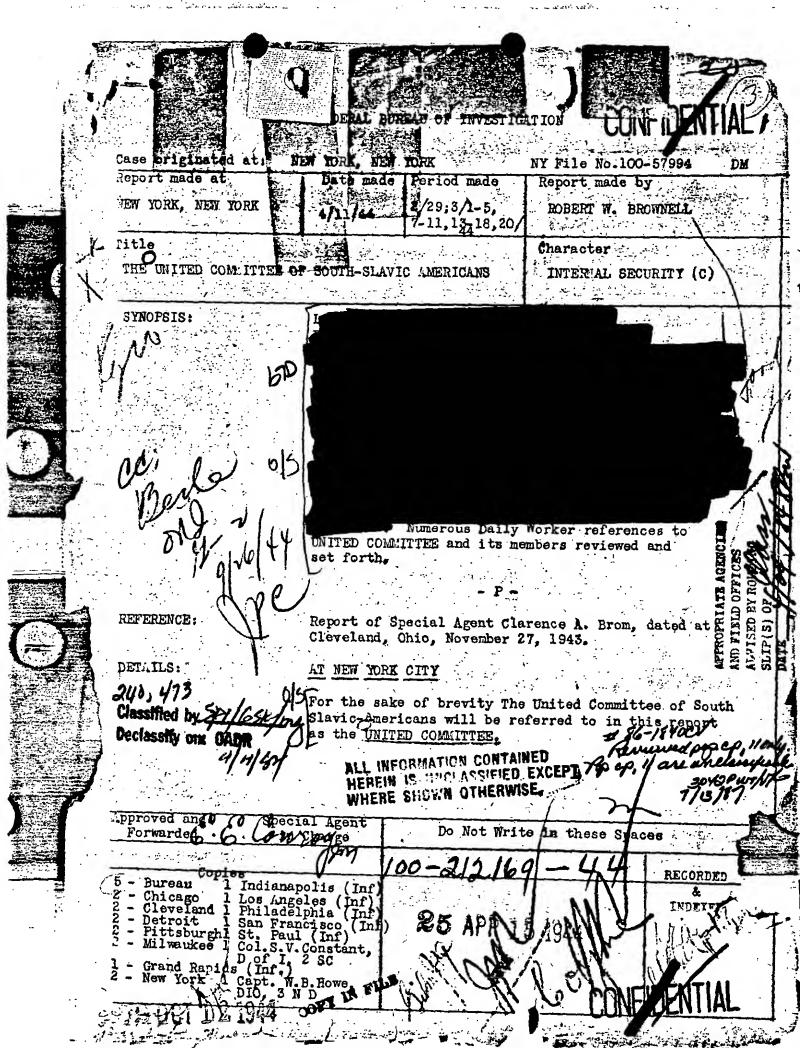


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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on the ground that the Army was not YUGOSLAVIAN but Pan-Serbian, and anti-Yugoslav. Among other statements ADAMIC declared "the LIKHAILOVICHEVISI are apparently cooperating with the Nazis ----. These are facts, not 'Communist propaganda' by which characterization the propagandists of the YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE have tried to dismiss them".

On October 13, 1943, the DAILY WORKER on page two, column seven, in an article - "BETWEEN THE LINES", written by the DAILY WORKER'S FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, reference was made to LOUIS ADAILC and the UNITED COMMITTEE raising the question in its October publication as to whether or not the State Department looks forward to the evolution of MILAN NEDITCH from the Quisiling of Serbia to the Yugoslavia Darlan.

The DAILY WORKER on Uctober 23, 1943, page three, column six, make mention that LOUIS ADALIC would be one of the speakers at a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden on Monday, November 8, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of AMERICAN-SOVIET relations.

The DAILY WORKER on October 26, 1943, on page three, column six, in an article captioned

"ADMMIC TO HEAD PANEL SUNDAY ON USSR"

advises that leaders of nationality groups in the United States would participate in a panel discussion on the "SOVIET UNION" A FAMILY OF NATIONS" on Sunday, November 7, at 11 AM in the GrandBBallroom of the Hotel New Yorker. It was stated that "LOUIS ADAMIC famous author and head of the UNITED COMMITTEE OF SOUTH SLAVIC-AMERICANS will be chairman of the panel and will deliver the opening remarks". Among other speakers on the schedule, according to the Daily Worker, was ANATOLY YAKOVLAY of the Russian Consulate in New York City

The DAILY WORKER on November 7, 1943, on page three, column five, carried an article captioned - "ADAIRC TO SPEAK IN CLEVELAND", which related to the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the AMERICAN SOVIET DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS at a rally scheduled for November 14, 1943, in the Main Hall of the Public Auditorium in Cleveland. It was stated that the meeting would be addressed, among others, by LOUIS ADAMIC.

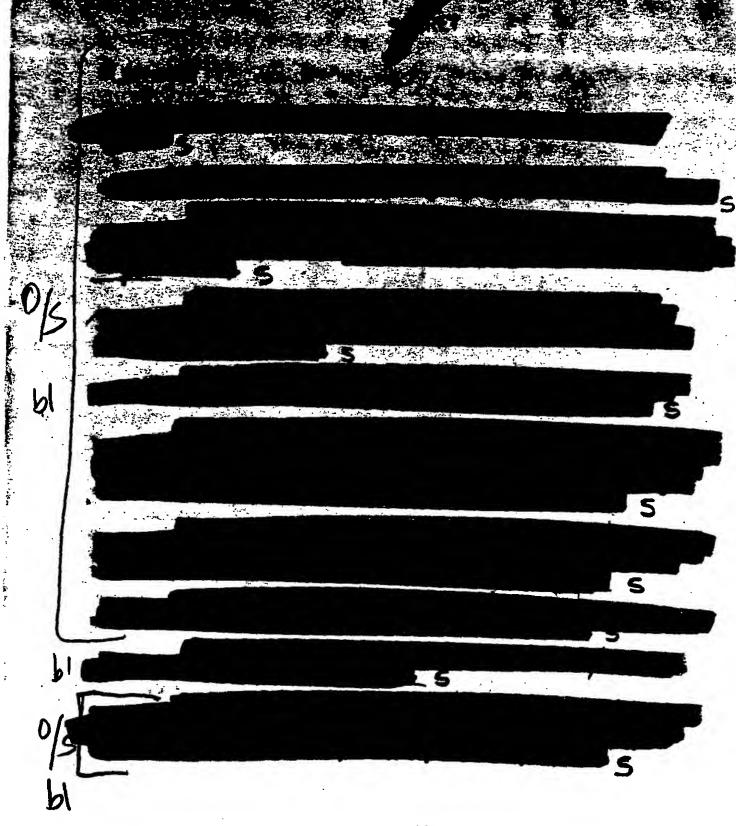
The DAILY WORKER of November 8, 1943, page five, column four, contained a review of LOUIS ADAMIC's book "MY NATIVE LAND" reviewed by LOUIS BUDENZ. BUDENZ in his comments on the book states - "This is, of course, a book written by one who is not a Communist. That is quickly to be noted in various passing phrases to the Soviet Umion, to the head-on way in which he scores the British, to his uneasy feeling about Roosevelt. is also to be observed even in the manner in which he makes choice of of the writings of Stalin on the National question, although it must be

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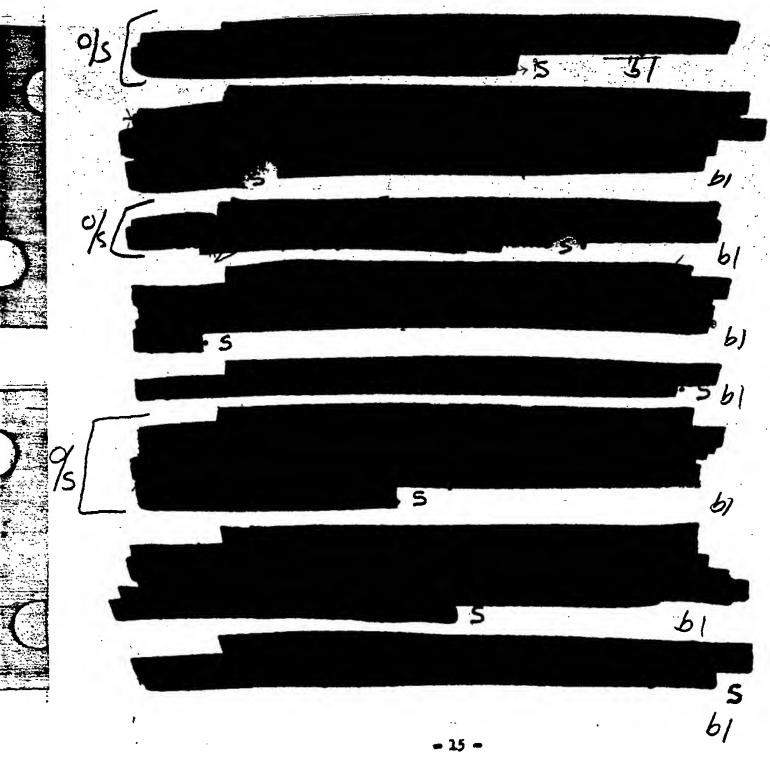
Office Memorandum • United STATES GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR, FBI (100-229628) 3/29/56 SAC, NEW YORK (100-48260) JACOB MORDECHAI BUDISH. Card U.T.D. Captioned subject has been, as recently as 3/25/56, the editor of a column "Events and Trends" which appears in the English Supplement page of the Sunday editions of the "Morning Freiheit". He was reported in February 1956 as Treasurer of the Committee for the REUBEN BRAININ Clinic in Israel, sponsored by the American Federation for Aid to Polish Jews; and on 2/7/56 as Secretary of the Committee for the 300th Anniversary of Jewish Settlement in the USA. The subject is being deleted from the key figure list of the NYO inasmuch as his present activities and positions do not warrant such a designation. SThe subject is mentioned in the espionage case NY file 65-15218,5/ captioned Unknown Subject; was Bufile 65-26646. 11.43.0 informent reported that on that same date, As a result of this information. no further effort has been made to prove or disprove the contention that they are identical. 2 - Bureau (100-229628) (RM) 1 - NY (100-96900) (KEY FIGURES) (12-14) 1 - NY (100 - 48260)7-16-87 by 3042 AEF: JK (4) 3/8 5 D APR 13 1956

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAN YORK PRE NO. 200-68260 EM THE YORK 11/10/47 MARREN T. MARCHESSAULT TITLE ACOB MORDECHAITBUDISH, Wa. SECURITY MATTER - C SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject bern in Russia, 1886. Arrived in the United States 1912. Admitted to citisenship 1918. Was employed as an accommist at distory Trading Corporation. Resigned in 1945. Subject was on eriginal Board effanbijen Committee, has been chairman of Administrative Committee, and is now executive vice president of Ambijan. Has been Zactive in campaigns to provide Red Army with watches and to raise funds for erphans? home in NO STATISTICS Stalingrad, as well as sending supplies to Birobidjan, USSR. Has participated in muserous imbijan meetings and conferences. 7-15-87 REFERENCE: Bureau File #100-229628. Classified by 3012 Declassity on: Report of SA JOHN M. COLLINS. Hew York, 7/25/46. AT HEW YORK CITY The infermation contained in this report was compiled by Special Employee Agent VICTOR A. LEMAITRE. RECORDED NOV 14 2-des Tork



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IM:NFX 100-14454

January 8, 1944

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Copies of this report are being incorporated in the above-captioned file for information purposes.

Very truly yours,

R. E. CONROY Special Agent in Charge

WY file No. 67-2557

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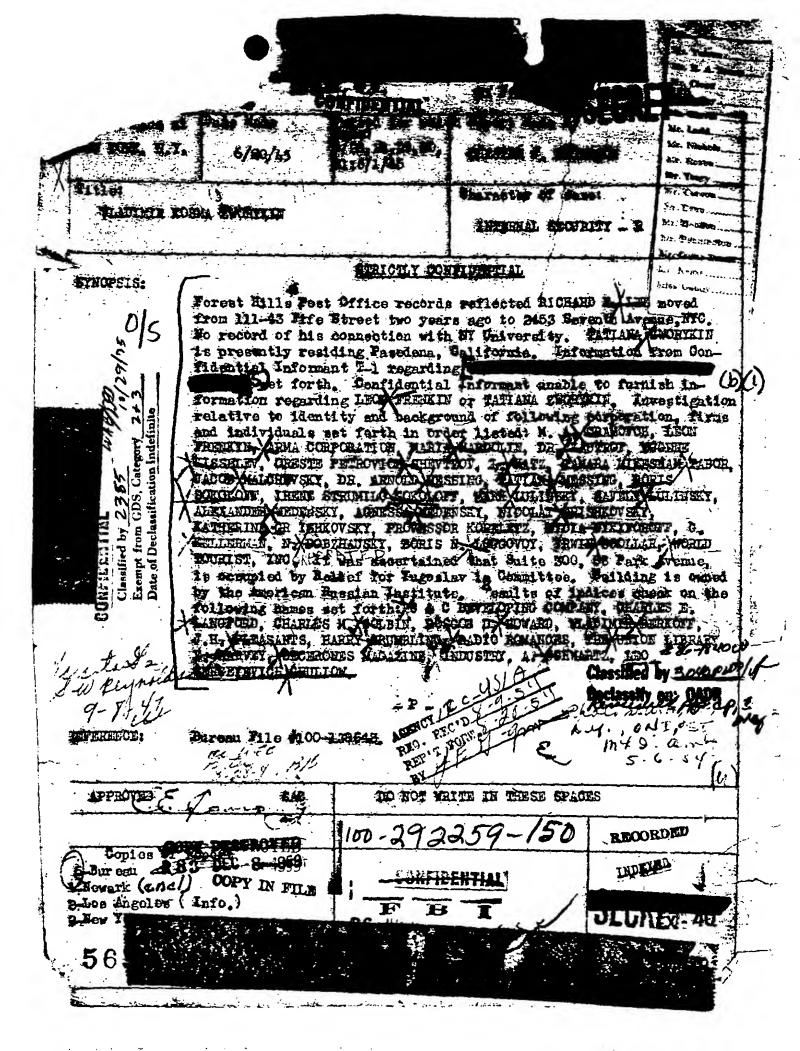
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The following Sinfidential informants were contacted for information regarding LEON FRENKIN and TATIANA ZWORYKIN by Special Agent Theodore Kirkpatrick with negative results:

(b)(1)(d) (b)(1)(d(c)

The identities of the above informants are known to the Bureau.

SEONE!